The Centre Reporter.

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THE CENTRE REPORTER

FRED KURTZ, -- EDITOR

The lawyers are the only class just now who are making big money. Dodge 'em where you can.

Give Clearfield the Governor, Centre the Congressman, and Clinton the Senator, and all will be happy.

Proceedings have been instituted for the removal of Sheriff Flack, of New York for misdemeanor in office. Let Sheriff Cooke hear and tremble.

Clearfield can't have the Governor, Congressman and Senator without slopping over. The proper thing is to give them the Governor and let usens have the rest.

Granger and lawyer, C. S. McCormick, of Lock Haven, it is reported, will be a Democratic candidate for State Senator. Mr. McCormick ran for Judge against Mayer, a few years ago.

It is said that Blair got as mad as Sam hill when his educational bill was defeated in the Senate. Blair has got even now—when he was speaking ten hours on the bill all the rest of the folks were mad.

James P. Coburn was down in Snyder county a few weeks ago to fix up the fences for Hastings, but one of Delamater's men had been in ahead and $ $ $ $ fixed them up for the Standard Oil Company's man.

Farmers might in a measure stand the unprofitably low prices on grain, if the tariff on every implement and all they must buy, were correspondingly low. Low prices for what the farmer has to sell and high tariff tax on all he must buy, is what reduced his land from $80 to $40 per acre.

The court of appeals of New York decided the electrical execution law constitutional, and Kemmler, in whose case the law has been tested in all the courts of the state, will have to die that way. Why shouldn't it be constitutional when Nature has been killing people by electricity for the last six thousand years?

The New York *Ledger* for March 22nd containing the first installment of an Irish story of today by HAROLD FREDERIC, which will set the hearts of Irishmen on fire. The story is called "The Martyrdom of Maev." The name of the heroine is MAEV. She is a beatiful and accomplished girl, and it is her martyrdom, suffered for her lover's sake, which is described. The story is full of intensely interesting incident, and is told with a simplicity and pathos which go straight to the heart.

An anti-lottery league has been formed in New Orleans, composed of a number of business men and politicians. This organization will make a vigorous fight against the proposed extension of the charter of the Louisiana Lottery Company. The league has issued a circular in which it calls attention to the effort of the lottery to secure a renewal of its charter, says the passage of a constitutional amendment to that effect would imperil the Democratic party in the State and would involve virtually a submission of the question to the decision of the colored vote, and it behooves all good citizens who desire the abolition of this great gambling institution and the removal of its corrupting influence from politics to give a helping hand in the contest. The purchasable negro vote is relied on to carry the constitutional amendment, which will give the lottery company another lease of life

The most absurd bit of demagogism in the McKinley tariff bill is the attempt to pacify the farmers by high duties on agricultural products. The United States is the greatest agricultural country in the world; four-fifths of our exports are the products of the farm; and except along the Canada line, for consumption in those localities, we import no farm products save in exceptional seasons of scarcity. Then the farmer has none little or nothing to sell, while the import tax increases the cost of articles of food to the mass of the people. Sometimes the potato crop fails in the Eastern States, and they are imported from Canada and Nova Scotia. They will still come in, but the proposed duty will add 25 cents a bushel to their price, and will not advantage the farmer. Scarcity adds to the value of what he has to sell. Even with an average crop we produce more potatoes than we consume. Think of a duty on eggs, corn, oats, wheat, flour, etc., as a sop to the farmer's mortgaged farm. It is an insult to the farmer's common sense, and no one knows it better than he will.

The new Rates on Wool.

It is the opinion of the Boston *Commercial Bulletin*, a protectionist trade journal, that the new tariff on wool or even the continuance of existing rates will secure free wool within three years.

The production of wool in this country for the current year is estimated at 250,000,000 pounds, a falling off of 15,000,000 since 1886. During the last calendar year (1889) we imported 128,683,242 pounds of wool, of which 30,669,777 pounds combing wool, and 89,744,274 pounds carpet wool. But we imported in addition $50,000,000 worth of woolen products.

Of last year's imports of raw wool 18 per cent was clothing wool. The duties are now 10 cents a pound on wool of this class whose value is 30 cents or less per pound, and 12 cents on wool of greater value. The new tariff bill substitutes for the two rates on of 11 cents. In this way the duty is raised 10 per cent, because substantially all of the clothing wool imported is now dutiable at 10 cents, the lower of the two rates. Of combing wool the imports last year were 5½ per cent of the entire quantity. The new rate is 12 cents a pound, which raises the duty by 20 per cent.

It is in class 3, or carpet wool, that the greatest increase is proposed by the McKinley bill. More than 76 per cent of the wool brought into this country last year was wool of this class, for which there are now two rates—2½ cents a pound for wool whose value is 12 cents or less, and 5 cents a pound for wool worth more than 12 cents. The first of these rates has been raised in the new bill to 3½ cents, and the second to 8 cents. Here is an advance of 40 per cent on wool of the lower grade (or on three-fifths of all the wool imported), and an advance of 60 per cent on wool of class 3 worth more than 12 cents, of which 20,000,000 pounds came in last year. The addition of 40 per cent is made with respect to the duty on a kind of wool concerning which the American Protective Tariff league recently published the following admission:

It is well known that the lowest grades of carpet wool *could never be* produced in this country except at a cost for production which would require from 500 to 1000 per cent of protection.

But the duties are still farther increased on these low grade wools not produced in this country, by provisions relating to washed wool. Many of the third class wools worth more than 12 cents are dipped in water and rinsed immediately after clipping, but wools so rinsed cannot properly be called "scoured" wools. Under the new bill, however, the duty on such rinsed wools is made 24 cents instead of 8 cents, under the general provision as to scoured wools. This would in all probability, be a prohibitory duty, and compel our manufacturers to purchase higher priced American wools or suspend operations in favor of foreign manufacturers who have the pick of the wool of the world without tax or duty. The wool duties of the new tariff bill, we have the testimony of Messrs. Harpster and Lawrence of the Wool Growers' Association, are higher than proposed in the senate bill last year. We sincerely hope the new bill will become a law as regards wool. It would be the shortest road to tariff reform and free wool.—Pittsburg Post.

More Planks.

The *Centre Democrat*, speaking of the plank affair says:

The prompt explanation of Mr. Decker places Commissioner Henderson in a peculiar light. Mr. Henderson was accused of being involved in a plank steal—not for overcharging the county for planks but actually taking planks from the Port Matilda bridge. Some time ago that bridge was repaired and new planks laid. The old plank were of oak about three inches thick. There were several thousand feet of good lumber in them. We are reliably informed that soon after Com. Henderson sent his man, Mr. Straw, down with a team and they were taken to Henderson's home and used for repairs about his farm buildings.

Their value was about $20 and the people were anxious to know what he paid the County for the lot. It seems that no one knows what he paid, for no charge appeared in the statement, and the general supposition is that he appropriated them. The *Democrat* referred to this plank business some time ago but Commissioner Henderson never explained Did he pay for those plank? If so let him explain for the benefit of the Port Matilda citizens who are anxious to know.

That Perry county associate judge who granted himself a license to sell liquor, in spite of the remonstrance against him, was slightly premature. Judge Barnett very properly revoked his license, and if there is any legal way of getting him off the bench which has been disgraced, it should be resorted to.

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Colored Men Arming.

Considerable comment has been caused in this city by a statement made by Dr. George Gray, of Chicago. Dr. Gray is the secretary of the Southern Education Society, and in a speech before the Central Pennsylvania Methodist-Episcopal Conference here declared that in his opinion there was really a danger threatening this country, which has its source in the terrible illiteracy and immorality existing among the colored people in that section.

The statement, however, over which so many have since been exercised was that he "knew personally of at least a dozen Winchester rifles which within a month have been sent to colored men in the South and are doubtless hid away for some emergency which may arise."

Dr. Gray is stopping at the residence of Professor Whiting, of Dickinson College, and late to-night was seen by *The Press* correspondent and asked if such was his statement before the conference.

"Yes those were my words, and from what I have learned from a reliable source, I am quite well assured that the colored men are applying for arms to be used in their defense when an emergency may arise, and perhaps this is in some measure due to the recent outrages perpetrated upon them. To my personal knowledge about a dozen Winchester rifles have sent from the city of Chicago to a section of the South, and for all I know, it may have been going on for some time. These rifles were sent upon application to a man who is well known to the black men throughout the Southern States and are received by blacks."

"Then you think the country is menaced?" was asked.

"That is just what I mean. I have said so in the South and will repeat it in the North. This country is, to an extent more than is believed, in danger from these people, but it is all owing to the Southern black man's illiteracy and immorality. This is the only cause to which I assign it and for this state of affairs the North is culpable as well as the South. I am a peace man and have not made this statement to embitter sectional strife. This problem is not a Southern one but it is a national question, although located in the Southern States."

President Harrison has made a clean sweep of nearly all the Democratic office-holders in Washington and now the only one of any prominence who still retains his position is General Rosecrans. The resignations of several chiefs of his division have already been asked for, and it is probable that their days of official usefulness are about numbered. The veteran Democrat says that if his chiefs had consulted him in the matter of their resignations he would have advised them to stay and ask the request for their resignations. He claims that in 1888 a careful count was made of the officers in the Treasury Department who received salaries above $1,800, and that sixty-five were Democrats and sixty-four were Republicans, and that the aggregate salaries of the Republicans exceeded those of the Democrats by $2,000.

If this showing is correct—and it is substantially so whether precisely so or not, there is no reason in all fairness why Secretary Windom should have changed one of his important officers.

The war with Dahomey is largely due to the fact that that famous country has a new King, a young man who imagines that he is the greatest ruler in the world and who proposes to take all the slaves he pleases from the adjoining French territory. The King sent word to Dr. Bayal on the coast about two months ago that he was celebrating great fetes in honor of his coming to the throne, and that as soon as the festivities were over he would start with a great army, march to the coast, and drive the French out of Kotonou and all the other posts they hold along the coast.

The reason the French agent on the coast attempted to commit suicide was because he expected to be whipped out with all the Senegalese troops, by the advancing army of Dahomey.

The French troops who arrived from Senegal numbered all told, not more than 900 men. The army that the King of Dahomey sent down from his capital, numbered at least 10,000 men and Amazons. All that has saved the French force is the fact that the flintlocks o the Dahomians are not a match for the improved guns of the French.

Hunting Flood Relics.

The river banks at Johnstown this week were lined with hundreds of people stirring in the sand and mud looking for valuable flood relics, which were thrown up by the high water several days ago there. Among the things found were a $20 gold piece by one young man, a little girl picked up $6 in gold and silver.

An Umbrella's Ownership.

A case involving the ownership of a 40 cent cotton umbrella was tried on Monday and Tuesday in the Court House at Bellefonte, before Judge Krebs, ex-Senator Wallace's son-in-law, who was sitting as the Judge of the sessions. Several months ago, a citizen of Bellefonte was going home late at night and was overtaken by a rainstorm. As he passed the house of a clergyman he saw an umbrella sticking through the fence. He "lifted" the umbrella and proceeded on his way in a happy frame of mind A few days later he took a trip to Altoona and took the umbrella with him in mistake for his own. While in Altoona he sold the umbrella for forty cents. On his return to Bellefonte he was arrested for stealing the umbrella. A couple of constables were placed on the case and recovered the umbrella in Altoona. When the case came up for trial on Monday the forty-cent umbrella had cost the county just $100. The defendant admitted the fact in the case, but claimed that he had not intended to steal the umbrella, and had sold it while he was drunk.

The case ran over into Tuesday, when the defendant's lawyer made a speech over an hour in length on the danger of convicting and the injustice of sending a man to prison for taking somebody else's umbrella. He said that that had been the fate of the umbrella ever since it had been invented, and custom had established common ownership in the umbrella. He appealed to the jury as men who were liable themselves in a moment of absent mindedness to take some other fellow's umbrella and forget to return it, and in the absence of statistics, he claimed that if every man or woman who had taken some other person's umbrella was sent to prison for the mistake, there would not be half enough prisons in the country to hold them, and that if all the lost umbrellas were to be restored to their owners, one-half the citizens of the State would be exchanging umbrellas with the other half.

The jury went out at 11 o'clock and returned at 1 o'clock unable to agree. The Judge sent them out again, and called them in at 3. They had not agreed; nor had they at 4 o'clock, when sent for again. Then the Judge told them that while he did not like to keep them out all night, he wanted a verdict as the umbrella had already cost the county $100. At 5:30 the Judge called the jury in. They had not agreed.

"Is there no chance of a verdict?" he asked.

One juryman arose and said: "Your honor, it is now a question of physical endurance. My mind is made up and nothing can change it. I have my convictions in this case and I will not sacrifice them, though my body may wither away."

"How about the others?" asked the Judge.

"They are just the same way."

So after expending $100 the culpability of a man who took another man's forty-cent umbrella remains undecided, for the jury was discharged, standing eight for acquittal and four for conviction.

The Farmer's Alliance, which is creating such consternation among the statesmen and politicians, has established a headquarters in Washington, where the work of educating Congress as to desired legislation will be carried on. The President, Mr. Polk, is on hand, actively pressing upon Congress the merits of the new Sub-Treasury plan for relieving the condition of the agriculturists of the country. Mr. Polk says that this plan is the product of the best minds of the Alliance, and it will probably be enacted into a law at this Congress or during the next one. The Alliance is making its influence felt very strongly with Congressmen, and politicians of both parties are considerably worried by its aggressiveness. The Farmer's Alliance is not connected with the grange organization, and is much more numerous.

The *Press* says the custom which prevails in the courts of Philadelphia of having witnesses kiss the Bible is well described by Judge Arnold as "a relic of barbarism which ought to be abolished." The Bible in use is generally a very dirty one, and the practice of having every witness, high and low, clean and dirty, healthy and sick, press his or her lips to it in taking the oath is a disgusting survival from an age of superstition which is extremely offensive to a nice taste and favorable to the spread of disease. In other places the customary form of oath is by the uplifted hand, and it is high time that this decided modern improvement should be adopted by the courts of Philadelphia.

Well Drilling.

Mr. Clemens having located at Centre Hall, is prepared to drill wells for water on short notice, and with the best steam equipment out. His work renders the best satisfaction with all.

Communion Wine.

Physicians who have used Speer's Port Grape Wine, of New Jersey, and have applied to it the strictest test pronounce it strictly pure and rich body and recommend it to the aged and infirm, and for general use where wine is desirable, as the most reliable of wines to be had. Mr. Speer also preserves the Grape Juice fresh and sweet just as it runs from the press, not by the use of spirits, but by electricity extracting the fermenting principles from the ripe grapes when mashed; it is called Speer's Unfermented Grape Juice. For sale by druggists.

Scribner's Magazine for April has for its frontispiece an admirable engraving from a painting, made for this periodical by the English artist, J. R. Weguelin, to illustrate an ode of Horace (Bk. 1., 4). Other Horatian odes will be illustrated by the same artist in succeding numbers. This issue also contains the beginning of a notable series on "The Rights of the Citizen;" the last of the Electric Series (begun in June, 1889), on the Railway of To-day; an unconventional article of travel describing a journey across the Syrian Desert; the second and concluding paper on Charles Lamb's homes and haunts; an essay on Wagnerianism and its relation to Italian opera; the end of Octave Thanet's four-part story of Arkansas life; and two short stories (one by Miss Jewett), with a tirring instalment of the serial "In the Valley." "The Point of View" (department) continues to make an impression of versatility and contemporary interest by brief essays on "Spring Philosophy," "Style," and "The Paradox of Humor."

Who shall be our next Congressman—don't all speak at once.

Some Clinton county politicians claim the senator should go to their county, next term, since Clearfield has had two term in succession.

Centre has a claim too,—now what is she to have?

The Republicans of this county will instruct their delegates to support Gen. Hastings.

——Cold and high winds on Wednesday.

——J. K. Hosterman, of Wolfs Store, was stopping with his son, the Dr., this week.

——Samuel Emerick, merchant of Penna Furnace, is stopping several days in town.

——George Benner will open a general store in the building south of Bartholomew's on Monday.

——The robins and other harbingers of spring have put in their appearance in this section.

——Robert P. Breon, of Spring Mills, will locate at Bellefonte, where he has secured employment.

——A birthday party was given to our old friend, Esq. Emerick, of Penn twp., one day last week.

——Mr. J. E. Reish, living on the Brockerhoff farm, above Old Fort, died on Wednesday night, after an illness of several weeks.

——A big lumber operation is to start up in the Narrows east of Woodward. The parties talk of putting down a track from the Narrows to Coburn, some 10 miles.

——The pike company suit was in court this week, on a claim for damages for vacating the pike from here to the Seven Mts. There were viewers who made an award but the company is not satisfied with the sum they fixed.

——The boro authorities having concluded to straighten the street, it will be but simple justice to have the matter of walks attended too, in a way that will be just—not have the boro taxed to build the walks for some, while others must make their own in addition.

——There was a suit in court this week between Reuben Harter of Miles, and Mr. Royer, of Nittany, on a promisory note in which the testimony was strangely contradictory. The one party denied giving the note, which the other asked payment for. We did not hear the outcome.

——In Union county there are two Republican candidates for nomination for congress, Alfred Hayes and Richard V. B. Lincoln. Two for assembly, seven for county treasurer; nine for county commissioner; four for associate judge; two for register and recorder, and three for representative delegate to the state convention, in all twenty-nine candidates in a county having less than 2500 republican voters, an average of about eighty-five voters to each candidate. Thirty-five county candidates, of both parties, were in Lewisburg at one time on Monday, March 10th, and the time for making nominations is some time off yet.

Tribute of Respect.

The Georges Valley Lutheran Sunday school expresses sentiments on the death of Mr. John Coldren. The committee on memoirs, March 16, reported the following:

To the Superintendents, Officers, Teachers and Scholars: We your committee respectfully submit the following: Since the beginning of this year our Lord 1890 death has invaded our ranks and removed from our midst our beloved brother John Coldren.

While we bow to the will of Almighty God we feel that there has been a vacancy made in our Sabbath School which it will be hard to fill being one of our most efficient officers. As a teacher he practiced in his daily walks and life what he taught on the Sabbath. day As a co-laborer in our Sabbath school work we shall miss him. But we feel that our loss is His gain. He has gone from labor to reward.

Deceased was born in Lancaster county, in the year 1834, He came to Spring Mills in 1852. At the time of his death he was fifty six years of age. He always from the time of his conversion up to within a few months of his death took a very active part in our Sabbath school work. On Monday January 27, he fell asleep in the arms of Jesus, and was taken from the ranks of our school and from his family to join the church triumphant in the joys that await the faithful at the right hand of God.

Resolved, That in the death of our beloved brother the school has lost one of its most earnest and efficient workers, his family a loving and affectionate companion, and the community in which he lived a useful and much respected citizen.

Resolved, That we will ever hold him in grateful remembrance and by the grace and assistance of God we will press forward to meet him in heaven.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the county papers for publication

J. D. WAGNER,
SAMUEL HABTER,
WILLIAM RIPKA.

Georges Valley, March 17, Com.

Farmers Mills.

Miss O. Meyer, of Penn Hall, is spending a few weeks at the residence of Wm. Weaver.

A. M. Neidig and family formerly of Woodward arrived here recently to visit their relatives and friends before moving to Mich.

Frank Musser, of Penn Hall has commenced work here in the grist mill, and no doubt will become an expert miller under the able instructions of our miller.

A good many of the schools of this twp., closed last week, and during this week all will be closed with but few exceptions.

Mrs. Geo. Ream, of Spring Mills, visited her aged mother, Mrs. Houtz at Esq. Rishels recently.

Messrs. Luse and Grenninger, with their families, moved to Tyrone last week.

Our friend Howard Weaver of Brush Valley joined the Benedicts quite slyly recently, and the calithumpians are watching for a chance to pay him up.

Public sales, flittings and muddy roads are trump in this township.

Rebersburg.

Mr. Anthony Bierly and Mrs. Jacob Brungart, two of our aged people are at present dangerously ill.

Last Thursday George Weber, was prostrated by what was thought to have been a stroke of palsy, but at this writing is able to be about again.

Rev. Dotterer preached his last sermon, as pastor of the Reformed charge last Sunday. He will teach a select school at this place during the forepart of the summer.

On account of the rain Merchant Thomas' flitting did not arrive until Saturday, but when it did arrive the neighbors were on hand to help fix up and make things comfortable.

Mr. George Ocker, of Centre Hall is here visiting her parents and many friends.

S. Aurand the new Evangelical minister will preach his first sermon next Sunday afternoon.

The people of Kreamerville have called a meeting for the purpose of organizing a Union Sunday School which is to meet in their hall every Sunday evening.

Miss Maggie Meyer who had been staying at Bellefonte for the last few months is home again.

The Watersonian Literary Society lately organized is prospering, the debate being lively and animated.

Married.

GRAY—BOWERSOX.—By Rev. J. C. Young, at the home of the bride's parents in Ferguson twp., Centre county, March 13, 1890, Mr. Thomas D. Gray and Miss Anna Bowersox, both of Fairbrook, Pa.

Died.

WILSON.—In Mifflinburg, on the 14th Mar., Eliza Ann, wife of Mr. David Wilson, aged 64 years, 4 months and 18 days.

——Lewins is putting out new suits like hot cakes. Everybody wants them because they are so cheap and well made out of the best goods. He takes your measure and will make a suit to order if desired.

——Send your name in for the REPORTERat campagn rates on trial. Or send, us two new names and the cash for a year and we give you a copy one year free, thus enabling any one, by very little effort to get a paper one year free.

——Last Saturday as conductor Russel was backing a loaded coal train out of Pardee switch, at Philipsburg, the conductor, who was standing on the rear car, saw a party of little children playing on a culvert. He shouted to them to get off the track, and they all ran except one who could not get down, but becoming frightened; sat down on the ties and was run over, its head being completely severed from its body. The unfortunate child was a little boy, aged 5 years, whose parents are named Stokes.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

DR. TALMAGE'S SERMON.

The Brooklyn Divine's Sunday Sermon.

Subject: "Parents' Treatment of Children."

TEXT: *"A foolish son is the heaviness of his mother."*—Proverbs x., 1.

All parents want their children to turn out well. However poorly father and mother may have done themselves, they want their sons and daughters to do splendidly. Up to forty years of age parents may have ambitions for themselves, after that their chief ambitions are for their children. Some of the old time names indicate this. The name of Abner indicates his "father's lamp." The name Abigail means "her father's joy." And what a parental delight was Solomon to David, and Samuel to Hannah, and Joseph to Jacob! The best earthly staff that a father has to lean on is a good son and the strongest arm a mother has to help her down the steep of years is that of a grateful child.

But it is not a rare thing to find people unfilial, and often the parents are themselves to blame. Aged persons sometimes become querulous and snappy and the children have their hands full with the old folks. There are old people so disagreeable that they have nearly broken up some homes. The young married man with whom the aged one lives stands it because he has been used to it all his life, but the young wife, coming in from another household, can hardly endure it and sometimes almost cries her eyes out.

And when little children gather in the house they are afraid of the venerable patriarch, who has forgotten that he ever was a child himself, and cannot understand why children should ever want to play hide and seek or roll hoop or fly kite, and he becomes impatient at the sound from the nursery and shouts with an expenditure of voice that keeps him coughing for fifteen minutes afterward: "Boys! stop that racket!" as though any boy that ever amounted to anything in the world did not begin life by making a racket!

Indeed, there are children who owe nothing to their parents, for those parents have been profligates. My lamented friend, good Christian Henry Wilson, Vice-President of the United States, in early life changed his name. Henry Wilson was not his original name. He dropped his father's name because that father was a drunkard and a disgrace and the son did not feel called upon to carry such a carcass all his life. While children must always be dutiful, I sympathize with all young people who have disagreeable or unprincipled old folks around the house. Some of us, drawing out of our memories, know that it is possible after sixty or seventy or eighty or ninety years of age for the old to be kind and genial; and the grandest adornment of a home is an aged father and an aged mother, if the process of years has mellowed them.

You cannot hurt your name of John or George or Henry or Mary or Frances or Rachel, because there have been thousands, of people, good and bad, having those names, and you cannot improve or depreciate the respectability of those given names. But it is your last name, your family name, that is at your mercy. All who bear that name are bound, before God and man, not to damage its happy significance. You are charged, by all the generations of the past and all the generations to come, to do your share for the protection and the honor and the integrity of that name.

Carrying out the idea of my text, I remark that a reckless or dissipated son makes a heavy-hearted parent because it hurts the family pride. You have no right, my young friend, by a bad life to blot the old family Bible containing the story of the marriages and births and deaths of the years gone by or to cast a blot upon the family Bibles whose records are yet to be opened. There are in our American city directories names that always suggest commercial dishonesty or libertinism or cruelty or meanness, just because one man or woman bearing that name cursed it forever by miscreancy. Look out how you stab the family name! It is especially dear to your mother. She was not born under that name. She was born under another name, but the years passed on and she came to young womanhood, and she saw some one with whom she could trust her happiness, her life and her immortal destiny, and she took his name, took it while the orange blossoms were filling the air with fragments, took it with joined hands, took it while the heavens witnessed. She chose it out of all the family names since the world stood, chose it for better or worse, through sickness and through health, by cradles and by graves. Yea, she put off her old family name to take the family name you now wear, and she has done her part to make it an honorable name. How heavy a trouble you put upon her when, by misdeeds, you wrench that name from its high significance! To haul it down from your mother's forehead and trample it in the dust would be criminal.

"Your father's name may not be a distinguished name, but I hope it stands for something good. It may not be famous, like that of Homer, the father of epic poetry, or Isaak Walton, the father of angling, or Æschylus, the father of tragedy, or Ethelwold, the father of monks, or Herodotus, the father of history, or Thomas Aquinas, the father of moral philosophy, or Abraham, the father of the faithful, but your father has a name in a small circle as precious to him as theirs in a larger circle. Look out how you tarnish it!"

Perhaps it is a good thing that cruel treatment by a child abbreviates a parent's life; for what is there desirable in a father's life or a mother's life if its peace is gone? Do you not think death is something beneficent if it stops the mother's heart from aching and her eyes from weeping, and says: "You need not bear the excruciation any longer. Go and sleep. I will put the defense of a marble slab between you and that boy's outrages. Go now where the wicked cease from troubling and the weary are at rest." At the departure of such mothers let the music be an anthem instead of a dirge. While you and I hear no sound, yet there are at this moment tens of thousands of parental hearts breaking. All care was taken with the boy's schooling, all good counsels given, and the equipment for a sober and earnest and useful life was provided; but it has all gone, and the foolish son has become the heaviness of his mother.

Much of the poignancy of the parental grief arises from the ingratitude of such behavior. What an undertaking it is to conduct a family through the ailments and exposures of early life! Talk about the skill demanded of a sea captain commanding a ship across the ocean! That requires less skill than to navigate a young soul in safety across the infantile and boyhood years. The sicknesses that assault, the temptations that entrap, the anxieties that are excited! Young man, you will never know what your mother has suffered for you. You will never know how your father has toiled for you. You have been in all their thoughts, in all their plans, in all their prayers, from the time your first breath was drawn to this moment's respiration.

"But," says some young man, "my mother is gone; my behavior will not trouble her any more." Then perhaps you have her picture. Hang it up in your room in the place where you often cast look. Go and study her features, and while you are looking the past will come back, and you may hear her voice, which is now so still, speak again, saying: "From my heavenly home, my dear boy, I solicit your reformation and salvation. Go to the Christ who pardoned me, and He will pardon you. My heaven will not be complete till I hear of your changing. But I will hear of it right away, for there is joy up here when one sinner repenteth."

Swifter than telegraphic wire ever carried congratulations to a wedding or a coronation would fly heavenward the news of your deliverance; and whether the one most interested in your salvation were on river-bank, or in the temple, or on the battlements, or in the great tower, the message would be instantly received, and before this service is closed angel would cry to angel: "Have you heard the news? Ouh yonder is a mother who has just heard of her wayward boy's redemption. Another prodigal has got home. The dead is alive again and the lost is found."

Flowers at Home.

Do not, old denizens of narrow city lots, fail to beautify your front yards by planting flowers and shrubs. There is hardly a home that cannot be thus embellished, if it has but a few yards of open space near the house, and a modicum of sunshine. The planting and the care of the flowers will promote health and happiness, and the beauty of the little patch of flowers will be a delight to its owners and a joy to all who behold it. The beauty, the delight and the joy will be, of course, in varied degrees, depending on the taste, judgment and care, exhibited in the planting, care and cultivation.

The cost will be a mere trifle. Excellent selections can be made from the catalogues of our best known seedsmen. Write for a catalogue and take the first step toward making a flower garden.

"Make your home beautiful—bring to it flowers;
Plant them around you to bud and to bloom;
Let them give light to your loneliest hours,
Let them give light to enliven your gloom.
If you can do so, oh, make home an Eden
Of beauty and gladness almost divine.

A very small amount of money will suffice to procure the plants or seeds. The rest depends on the care and culture given to the flower bed. The best soil is a light friable loam with sufficient sand to render it porous. Many varieties will live in any kind of soil, except it be extremely calcareous or of a stiff, heavy character. Where the soil is not of the friable loam above mentioned as the best, deep digging, thorough pulverization and the use of well rotted manures will make it excellent. Again there are plants that thrive best in thin soils, others in damp soils, and there is hardly any kind of ground that will not feed some kind of flower.

In purchasing seeds, endeavor to follow closely the directions given upon the packet, and if it further bears the name of some house of recognized standing and responsibility—so much the better.

Here are the rules for planting flower seeds:

Make the surface as fine and smooth as possible.

Do not plant any of the seeds when the ground is at all wet.

Cover each lot of seed to a uniform depth, which should never be more than three or four times the diameter of the seed.

Press the soil firmly over the seed.

Plant in rows so that the young plants can be easily seen, and pull up all weeds which spring up between the rows the day they appear, but do not pull plants out of the row until you are sure they are weeds.

The next thing or perhaps the first thing is to know what to plant. That, after all, is the great question.

Mr. S. Taplin, the well-known florist of Detroit, celebrated for the energy and success with which he pursues his profession, was requested to give the names of shrubs and flowers which would naturally succeed each other in bloom and thus keep up a succession of brilliant plants in front of city dwellings and to beautify country villas. Mr. Taplin, in response to the questions asked, answered as follows:

"Much may be done with hardy shrubs and vines. No matter how small a place, some attractive planting may be done. Commencing with shrubs for early blooming, we should use the yellow forsythia, earliest of all spring shrubs, fragrant syringa, deutzia, both white and pink, rosy bloomed weigelia, feathery spirea and many others. The choice is almost unlimited, and most of these shrubs are as much at home in a narrow city lot, as in the clearer air of the country.

"These shrubs will be succeeded by the hardy hybrid remontant roses, if judgment has been used in planting.

"For vines we must give first rank to the fragrant honeysuckle, there are many varieties to choose from, and they should bloom from early in the season until after frost. The earliest of flowering vines is the purple wisteria, and this is followed by starry-flowered clematis, purple, lilac and white. Among foliage vines nothing can excel the ampelopsis, especially the well-known variety commonly called Japanese ivy.

"Among shrubs for summer and fall blooming are altheas in variety and hardy hydrangeas. If good, well rooted plants are secured and properly planted in the spring, they will prove a great attraction, even during the first season, after which a little trimming every two or three years to keep them in shape, and an occasional top-dressing at the roots will be all the care they require. Much might be done with hardy herbaceous plants, both for spring and summer flowering; they bloom year after year, with but little care. The yuccas are fine looking, even when not in flower; then there are the iris or fleur-de-lis, dielytra, or bleeding-heart, hardy pinks, sweet and spicy, phlox in variety, sweet william, anemones, and all the quaint old-time blossoms of our grand-mother's garden. Sweet violets may be in bloom in a sheltered spot from the 1st of September to the 1st of December, and again from the 1st of April to the end of May. The violets want a shaded situation; the preceding plants a sunny place.

A Sweeping Assertion.

An article in the *North American Review*, entitled "The Incapacities of Business Women," written by Marion Harland, is an injustice to many fellow-women workers.

Her deductions are drawn from a class of incompetents—whose efforts do not come within the scope of actual or equal test.

There are slack workers of both sexes, yet is not fair to judge the vast majority by the failures of the few. The lady who makes a happy home will, if necessary, make a good business woman, and, absorb almost instantaneously, the necessities of the situation; putting into her toils quite as much courage and constancy as the strongest man can summon. Character is the touchstone of success in any worthy undertaking, and considering all things, the women of to-day are distancing by many lengths, their male competitors.

He (rejected)—Would you marry me if I had $100,000?

She—No, George, not even for that sum.

How to be Beautiful.

A writer in the *Philadelphia Times*, utters some trite truths concerning the thousands spent annually by ladies, in the higher walks of life, for lotions which eventually ruin the complexion, and in some instances endanger life.

These compounds savor largely of lead arsenic or other subtle poisons, the minutest portions of which are continuously absorbed into the system with deadly results.

No specific should ever be applied to the face, which has not first been submitted to the most subtle chemical analysis. A single drop of liquid ammonia will settle the question in a twinkling. If pure, the lotion will come forth white as a snow-flake, from the crucial test. If not, the whitest creams and other facial confections, will blacken instantly, if lead or other vicious substances be incorporated with the compound.

One cannot be too careful in the adoption or application of aids destined to improve the appearance.

First, look well to the circulation. Stagnant blood and imperfect circulation, are primal causes of wrinkles and skin discolorations.

To attack the centres of the system, is to produce a revolution in external, as well as interior conditions. This being achieved, there are many simple and harmless preparations, which will stimulate the skin to wholesome action and improvement.

To wash the face and body frequently in hot water, (without soap), and rubbing vigorously with a Turkish towel, is the best method of cleansing the surface and clearing the pores of effete emanations.

Some prefer to wash the skin at night with elder flower and apply an ointment made by simmering gently one ounce of Venice soap, quarter of an ounce of deliquated oil of tartar, and an ounce of oil of bitter almonds. When it requires constancy, three drops of oil of rhodium may be added. Wash the ointment off in the morning with rose water. A good application can be made of two hands-full of jessamine flowers distilled in a quart of rose water and a quart of orange-water. Strain through porous paper and add a scruple of ambergris and musk. If you use powder use it sparingly.

Cold cream is a necessary toilet article and can be made in the following manner: Melt together a pint of oil of sweet almonds, half an ounce of spermaceti and half a pint of rose water. Beat to a paste.

Rose water is also another essential and is made by taking half an ounce of powdered white sugar and two drachms of magnesia. With these mix twelve drops of attar of roses. Add a quart of water, two ounces of alcohol and mix in a gradual manner. Filter through blotting paper.

TO REMOVE FRECKLES.

Have you freckles, those horrid little brown spots which mar the prettiest face? If so, scrape horseradish into a cup of cold sour milk; let it stand twelve hours, strain and apply two or three times a day.

A good lotion for pimples is acetated liquor of ammonia one quarter of an ounce, liquor of potassa one grain, sulphur water one ounce, two ounces of white wine vinegar; add two ounces of distilled water. Bathe the face night and morning.

A fine tooth powder can be made of six ounces of prepared chalk, cassia powder, half an ounce, and an ounce of orris root. These are to be well mixed and may be colored with red lake or any other innocent substance, according to the fancy of the user. Use the powder in the morning with a stiff tooth brush.

Chapped hands and lips are a common complaint. The best preparation for the hands is: Three ounces of lemon juice, three ounces of white wine vinegar and one-half pint of white wine brandy. For the lips: Oil of roses, four ounces; one ounce white wax and of spermaceti one-half an ounce. Melt in a glass vessel and stir with a wooden spoon. Pour into a china cup or glass.

To promote a fine growth of luxuriant hair, keep the scalp well cleansed. A good shampoo once a week adds much to the gloss, and calibre of natural tresses, which should be taken down and brushed from ten to fifteen minutes, with a stiff brush every night before retiring.

To soften and beautify the hair beat up the whites of four eggs into a froth and rub thoroughly in close to the roots of the hair; leave it dry on; then wash the head and hair clean with a mixture of equal parts of rum and water. A large black rubber comb should be used in preference to all others.

If the hair on the temples or above the brows, is sparse, there are self-adjusting frizzes on fine porous hair, net light and fluffy as a feather which perform miracles in the matter of appearance, and do away with the cost of hairdressing, for special occasions.

SIDNEY EARLE.

SENTIMENT has more practical value than has plain matter of fact in the relations of our every-day life. To take away all sentiment from the relation of husband and wife, of parent and child, of brother and sister, or of friend and friend, is to deprive that relation of its chief charm, and to leave it without the possibility of true joy to either of its parties. If the sentiment that makes the life of young lovers so full of gladness and hope be continued into the years of the married state, the progress of the years only increase the hope and gladness of the life; but if that sentiment be permitted to die out, the life drags more and more wearily as the years go on. No provision of home and food and clothing can compensate for the lack of loving looks and words that are the promptings of pure sentiment between those whose lives are linked in inevitable companionship. Nor can any continuance of helpful service between friends be a continuance of friendship, without the controlling sentiment of friendship. Let those who would have the joys of any loving relation in life, guard sacredly the sentiment of that relation.

Little Benny—Mamma, please let me hold the baby for a minute.

Mother—I am afraid, Benny, you might let her fall.

Little Benny—Well, if she does fall she can't fall very far.

Little Helps, and Hindrances.

How proud the children are when they can help mother; and how wise the Mother who finds occupation for the small hands and feet, eyes and brains of the little ones. One six-year-old maid wipes the spoons and forks for Mamma every day; another helps Mollie make the beds, standing at one side, and can already "turn down the top," with nicety.

Teach each child to do something useful; the broom, duster, and laundry, are so many centres of interest and energy to wide-awake girls; while there is no end of genuine fun and joy to the uneasy boy in a box of tools. He planes and saws, mends the broken furniture and puts up shelves for Mamma. I saw a little dimpled fellow the other day on his knees, sewing a long rip in the nursery carpet, at five cents a yard! He tugged the big needle, with its long linen thread, through with victorious jerks, and the work was well done.

Give the little ones rolling-pins and cake-cutters for rainy long mornings; never fret at the flour on floor and aprons; let the small lions, bears, and elephants rise out of the animal cutters and "nice, soft dough," and you will laugh at the ectasy of your bakers.

Take time to help this school along, and don't fuss and worry over a "wasted morning."

"Hurry and worry were two busy men,
They worked at the desk till the clock struck ten,
They gained high station, power, and wealth,
And lost their happiness, youth and health!"

Combine pleasure with duty if possible. A friend has a roly poly little "Bess"—who *"depises"* to go to bed. It is sad to leave the pretty little sitting-room full of light and noise, the lessons, and map drawing, papa helping and mamma reading; but her small heart is set on personating somebody; so mamma wisely invited Bess to a ball! Gretchen was maid, and Tom, the eldest brother, was the coachman. At seven the carriage was called from the stairway. Bess, decked in finery, sprang to the stairs, and was, in her own opinion, a veritable "belle of the ball." Happy and sleepy she was soon in her little cot dreaming of Cinderellas! The next night she planned at six to take a journey on the train. Papa wrote a ticket for the conductor, Gretchen; she took a "sleeper" and before seven had traveled to the happy "Slumber Land of Bye-low-town."

A little folly may be—but better than tears and worry.

Don't grow away from your children. Make them your companions. Be alive to all their interests. Don't mind a bit of egotism in your fine big-eyed boy when he says, "we" a good deal! Don't laugh when he magnifies his office, however small! One of the Lawrences, of Boston, once said of a messenger, "I wouldn't give a cent for a boy who didn't say 'we' before he had been with us a fortnight!"

Mr. Wanamaker said to a class of boys this summer, "Identify yourself with the concern whatever you do—whatever it is—make its interests yours. Stick up for its credit and reputation! A boy will reap what he sows, if he has grit and holds on!"

Henry Ward Beecher used to say, "Good luck to the boy who says 'we!' Praise him and encourage him. A little praise goes a long way, and does our children good. Don't stroke them the wrong way just because we are the biggest."

A Temptation to Housekeepers.

The mild days which often come in March, which fill one with the belief that spring is really here, often prove a great temptation to the housekeeper. Walls and carpets are so soiled and dust-laden, the bright sun shows so many spots which need the broom or cloth, the air is so balmy and the windows wide open, "it seems a pity" the house-keeper cries "not to do a little cleaning." Beware of these days. If you attempt to lift a carpet, or even to turn the contents of your closets out, the weather changes and a cold rain not only puts to flight your anxiety to clean house, but if a floor is uncarpeted, or damp clothing is brought into the house after the "airing" from the closets, a chill pervades the house and may lead to illness. Wait a little. Your house needs cleaning of course, but it is never safe to undertake anything of the kind, until March is over.

It is also a very difficult time of year to be hospitable. Your choicest fruits and preserves have been used and there is little in the market, with which to tempt the appetite. Whatever is set before a guest, must be prepared, and strawberries are too expensive for ordinary folks, and too sour to be agreeable.

If a guest is invited, the house must be put in order, and do what you will, the place looks dingy. You have no time to spare for the task of entertainment, for the thought of the spring sewing crowds upon your mind, and leads to the investigation of last summer's stock, the result of which is often far from satisfactory.

Few housekeepers in these days "take things easy." The multitude, who are "laid up" with all sorts of ails after the spring cleaning will, prove the truth of this. I sometimes wish women could "let well enough alone" and not overburden themselves. But there have been *Marthas* all along through the centuries. "Careful and troubled about many things."

This is the time when children carelessly throw aside their outer wrappings when at play. Watch them carefully, good mothers. This is the month when pneumonia stalks abroad. Let nothing be thrown aside that belongs to winter, until the soft April breezes are blowing. Keep the children out in the air, by all means, but let them be well wrapped, and call them in, when the creeping fog gathers over everything in the early twilight.

Beware of March, the hardest of all months in some things, and let the house remain in "winter quarters" a little longer. MRS. A. M. PAYNE.

"You're the most cowardly creature I ever met," sneered the dog to the flying deer.

"True," was the reply, "but I always die game."

He—What a lovely foot you have,

She—It is no foot at all. It's only eight inches.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

SUNDAY, MARCH 30, 1890.

QUARTERLY REVIEW.

TITLES AND GOLDEN TEXTS.

GOLDEN TEXT FOR THE QUARTER: *Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good will toward men.*—Luke 2 : 14.

I. THE FORERUNNER ANNOUNCED.

Behold, I will send my messenger, and he shall prepare the way before me.—*Mal.* 3 : 1.

II. THE SONG OF MARY.

My soul doth magnify the Lord, and my spirit hath rejoiced in God my Saviour.—*Luke* 1 : 46, 47.

III. THE SONG OF ZACHARIAS.

Thou shalt go before the face of the Lord to prepare his ways.—*Luke* 1 : 76.

IV. JOY OVER THE CHILD JESUS.

Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good will toward men.—*Luke* 2 : 14.

V. JESUS BROUGHT INTO THE TEMPLE.

A light to lighten the Gentiles, and the glory of thy people Israel.—*Luke* 2 : 32.

VI. CHILDHOOD AND YOUTH OF JESUS.

Jesus increased in wisdom and stature, and in favour with God and man.—*Luke* 2 : 52.

VII. THE MINISTRY OF JOHN.

Repent ye: for the kingdom of heaven is at hand.—*Matt.* 3 : 2.

VIII. THE TEMPTATION OF JESUS.

In that he himself hath suffered being tempted, he is able to succour them that are tempted.—*Heb.* 2 : 18.

IX. JESUS AT NAZARETH.

He came unto his own, and his own received him not.—*John* 1 : 11.

X. THE GREAT PHYSICIAN.

He cast out the spirits with his word, and healed all that were sick.—*Matt.* 8 : 16.

XI. THE DRAUGHT OF FISHES.

Fear not; from henceforth thou shalt catch men.—*Luke* 5 : 10.

XII. CHRIST FORGIVING SIN.

Who can forgive sins, but God alone?—*Luke* 5 : 21.

REVIEW BIBLE LIGHTS.

Superintendent: Forasmuch as many have taken in hand to set forth in order a declaration of those things which are most surely believed among us, even as they delivered them unto us, which from the beginning were eyewitnesses, and ministers of the word; it seemed good to me also, having had perfect understanding of all things from the very first, to write unto thee in order, most excellent Theophilus, that thou mightest know the certainty of those things, wherein thou hast been instructed (Luke 1 : 1-4).

Lesson 1.—Superintendent: Elisabeth shall bear thee a son, and thou shalt call his name John....And he shall go before his face in the spirit and power of Elijah, to turn the hearts of the fathers to the children, and the disobedient to walk in the wisdom of the just; to make ready for the Lord a people prepared for him (Luke 1 : 13, 17).

Scholars: Behold, I will send my messenger, and he shall prepare the way before me (Mal. 3 : 1).

Teachers: Prepare your hearts unto the Lord, and serve him only (1 Sam. 7 : 3).

All: The Lord our God will we serve (Josh. 24 : 21).

Lesson 2.—Superintendent: For he hath looked upon the low estate of his handmaiden: for behold, from henceforth all generations shall call me blessed. For he that is mighty hath done to me great things; and holy is his name (Luke 1 : 48, 49).

Scholars: My soul doth magnify the Lord, and my spirit hath rejoiced in God my Saviour (Luke 1-: 46, 47).

Teachers: Rejoice in the Lord alway: again I will say, Rejoice (Phil. 4 : 4).

All: I will joy in the God of my salvation (Hab. 3 : 18).

Lesson 3.—Superintendent: And his father Zacharias was filled with the Holy Ghost, and prophesied, saying, Blessed be the Lord, the God of Israel; for he hath visited and wrought redemption for his people, and hath raised up a horn of salvation for us in the house of his servant David....Yea and thou, child, shalt be called the prophet of the Most High (Luke 1 : 67-69, 76).

Scholars: Thou shalt go before the face of the Lord to prepare his ways (Luke 1 : 76).

Teachers: Ask for the old paths, where is the good way, and walk therein, and ye shall find rest for your souls (Jer. 6 : 16).

All: Teach me thy way, O Lord; and lead me in a plain path (Psa. 27 : 11).

Lesson 4.—Superintendent: And the angel said unto them, Be not afraid; for behold, I bring you good tidings of great joy which shall be to all the people: for there is born to you this day in the city of David a Saviour, which is Christ the Lord,....And suddenly there was with the angel a multitude of the heavenly host praising God, and saying (Luke 2 : 10-13).

Scholars: Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good will toward men (Luke 2: 14).

Teachers: Give diligence that ye may be found in peace, without spot and blameless in his sight (2. Pet. 3: 14).

All: Being therefore justified by faith, let us have peace with God through our Lord Jesus Christ (Rom. 5: 1).

Lesson 5.—Superintendent: Then he received him into his arms, and blessed God, and said, Now lettest thou thy servant depart, O Lord, according to thy word, in peace; for mine eyes have seen thy salvation, which thou hast prepared before the face of all peoples (Luke 2: 28-31).

Scholars: A light to lighten the Gentiles, and the glory of thy people Israel (Luke 2: 32).

Teachers: Walk while ye have the light, that darkness overtake you not (John 12: 35).

All: The Lord is my light and my salvation; whom shall I fear (Psa. 27: 1).

Lesson 6.—Superintendent: And he said unto them, How is it that ye sought me? wist ye not that I must be in my Father's house? And they understood not the saying which he spake unto them. And he went down with them, and came to Nazareth; and he was subject unto them: and his mother kept all these sayings in her heart (Luke 2: 49-51).

Scholars: Jesus increased in wisdom and stature, and in favor with God and man (Luke 2: 52)!

Teachers: Grow in the grace and knowledge of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ (2 Pet. 3: 18).

All: We shall be like him; for we shall see him even as he is (1 John 3: 2).

Lesson 7.—Superintendent: Bring forth therefore fruits worthy of repentance, and begin not to say within yourselves, We have Abraham to our father: for I say unto you, that God is able of these stones to raise up children unto Abraham. And even now is the axe also laid unto the root of the trees: every tree therefore that bringeth not forth good fruit is hewn down, and cast into the fire (Luke 3: 8, 9).

Scholars: Repent ye: for the kingdom of heaven is at hand (Matt. 3: 2).

Teachers: Except ye repent, ye shall all likewise perish (Luke 13: 5).

All: There shall be joy in heaven over one sinner that repenteth (Luke 15: 7).

Lesson 8.—Superintendent: And Jesus, full of the Holy Spirit, returned from the Jordon, and was led by the Spirit in the wilderness during forty days, being tempted of the devil.... And when the devil had completed every temptation, he departed from him for a season (Luke 4: 1, 2, 13).

Scholars: In that he himself hath suffered being tempted, he is able to succour them that are tempted (Heb. 2: 18).

Teachers: Resist the devil, and he will flee from you (Jas. 4; 7).

All: Blessed is the man that endureth temptation; for when he hath been approved, he shall receive the crown of life, which the Lord promised to them that love him (Jas. 1: 12).

Lesson 9.—Superintendent: And they were all filled with wrath in the synagogue, as they heard these things; and they rose up, and cast him forth out of the city, and led him unto the brow of the hill whereon their city was built, that they might throw him down headlong. But he passing through the midst of them went his way (Luke 4: 28-30).

Scholars: He came unto his own, and his own received him not (John 1: 11).

Teachers: But as many as received him, to them gave he the right to become children of God (John 1: 12).

All: And if children, then heirs; heirs of God, and joint-heirs with Christ (Rom. 8: 17).

Lesson 10.—Superintendent: And when the sun was setting, all they that had any sick with divers diseases brought them unto him; and he laid his hands on every one of them, and healed them. And devils also came out from many, crying out, and saying, Thou art the Son of God. And rebuking them, he suffered them not to speak, because they knew that he was the Christ (Luke 4: 40, 41).

Scholars: He cast out the spirits with his word, and healed all that were sick (Matt. 8: 16).

Teachers; I am the Lord that healeth thee (Exod. 15: 26).

All: O Lord, heal me (Psa. 6: 2).

Lesson 11.—Superintendent: And they came, and filled both the boats, so that they began to sink. But Simon Peter, when he saw it, fell down at Jesus' knees, saying, Depart from me; for I am a sinful man, O Lord. For he was amazed, and all that were with him, at the draught of the fishes which they had taken....And Jesus said unto Simon (Luke 5: 7-10).

Scholars: Fear not; from henceforth thou shalt catch men (Luke 5: 10).

Teachers: The kingdom of heaven is like unto a net, that was cast into the sea, and gathered of every kind (Matt. 13: 47).

All: They....gathered the good into vessels, but the bad they cast away (Matt. 13: 48).

Lesson 12.—Superintendent: And seeing their faith, he said, Man, thy sins are forgiven thee. And the scribes and the Pharisees began to reason, saying, Who is this that speaketh blasphemies? (Luke 5: 20, 21).

Scholars: Who can forgive sins, but God alone? (Luke 5: 21).

Teachers: Bless the Lord, O my soul, ...who forgiveth all thine iniquities (Psa. 103: 2, 3).

All: Hide thy face from my sins, and blot out all mine iniquities (Psa. 51: 9).

PICTURES of primitive Oriental life are of real value in illustrating and making clearer the Bible narrative. But not one traveler in a hundred can perceive the distinctive peculiarities of primitive Oriental life while he is in the East, or is able to present a picture of it to those who have not seen it, after his return. This fact gives added interest and importance to such a picture of primitive Oriental hospitality as is presented to readers of The Sunday School Times by Professor Dr. Hilprecht, in his Shaykh of Zeta. Dr. Hilprecht accompanied the American Expedition to Babylonia, as Assyriologist. His journeyings took him into fields rarely traversed by explorers. He has exceptional powers as an observer and as a narrator; and the sketch now made by him is an important contribution to the literature of Bible illustration from the lands of the Bible.

It has been pointed out many times that misquoting is mainly due to picking up our acquaintance with thoughts on the street, anywhere, except from the pages of the author. Milton's famous line on pride, "that last infirmity of noble mind," is spoiled by making the word "minds." So is Pope's fine thought, "welcome the coming, speed the going guest" spoiled by the substitution of "parting" for "going." Apt quotations sometimes finds its reward, as Bayle thought it should always.

Prudent Sister—If you marry that poor girl, George, you will find matrimony decidedly up-hill work.

George—Well, what of it, sis? I'd rather go up-hill than down-hill by a great sight!

FARM NOTES.

BEE KEEPING.—At a recent beekeepers' convention a lady member from Campbellford, Ont., read an essay on "Bee Keeping as an Occupation for Women." Having given the matter a fair trial for the last eight years, she was of the opinion that there is no reason why any woman of moderate strength and intelligence should not be able to take charge of an apiary of from thirty to forty colonies, with very little assistance, and derive both pleasure and profit from the employment; at the same time she doubts whether there are many who succeed very well in carrying on the business alone, though of course there are a few who would. While not believing that a farmer can carry on both farming and bee keeping successfully himself, she says: "But if he has either daughters or sons, who will make a specialty of this department, of bee keeping, it may very advantageously be combined with farming; and I do not know of any reason why girls might not make as great a success of the business as boys."

"Eternal vigilance is the price of success" in any business, and in none more than in bee keeping. It is not only labor, but a science, and will make constant demands, not only on the patience, but on the bodily strength and intelligence of those who engage in it; at the same time there is a fascination about the business which relieves it of all tediousness. A woman will think of her bees, study about them and become so interested as to be almost paid for her work by the love of it.

In conclusion the essayist said: A great deal of the work in the apiary is quite as well adapted for women as for men, and also in the case of the honey and preparing it for market. Where they most feel their deficiency is in the lack of skill to do the various carpentering jobs that seem to be inseparably connected with bee keeping.

SUNLIGHT FOR SWEETNESS.—Few seem to realize that it is the oxygen of the air that purifies the venous blood of its effete matter and that it is a powerful disinfecting agent, out of the body or in, and that sunshine itself is one of the most valuable disinfectants. Dark, unventilated stables, therefore, should be avoided; also dark, family living-rooms. True, dark rooms can be given good air, but sunlight is necessary for health. The inmates of public institutions enjoy little sunshine, and consequently have pale, sallow complexions, and do not possess full health. If a potato be permitted to grow in a dark room, no matter how pure the air, the stalks are without that color of health which sunshine gives. Ordinary barns have but one or two windows, and some not any. If stock is kept in them, windows should be supplied in almost every available space, especially on the south side. The well-being of stock suffers in darkened stables, and their condition and growth are below what they would be in sunlit quarters.

LIVINGSTON'S GOLD COIN CORN.—According to Vick, the new variety of sweet corn, Livingston's Gold Coin, has disappointed eastern growers by its late ripening. In this region and eastward it has been about two weeks later than the strain of evergreen corn now employed. No complaint has been received about it from the west and south, but, on the other hand, reports from these sections have been sent us, highly commendatory of its excellence and productiveness.

COWS STALLS WITH MANURE DROPS.—A cow stall with a manure drop enhances the comfort and cleanliness of both owner and animal. To have it serve the purpose, every cow must stand right, so that the manure will be deposited in the drop.

Cows vary in length, and hence stalls of the same length will not bring all to the drop; they fall short or overreach. I make my stalls, lining up between, boarding up in front to the desired height as though I intended to quit at that. Stalls are 7½ feet from front of manger to drop, allowing 2½ feet for manger, which leaves 5 feet for the cow, but can be shortened to 3½ feet if necessary.

CONCRETE FLOORS FOR STABLES.—With a concrete floor in a basement where horses or cows are stabled all the liquid manure may be easily saved. The floor under the animals may be made of pine or hemlock plank, matched and grooved, and inclining toward the gutter in the rear. The cement should be the Rosendale grade on a groundwork of gravel where drainage is provided, and this overlaid by the best Portland cement for additional hardness. If a cement floor is to last long it must be protected from severe freezing.

CHEAP ROOFING.—Several thicknesses of stout paper or roof boards overlaid with burlap, and this coated with coal tar, makes a serviceable roofing for sheds and other buildings where cheapness is desirable. The tar will need renewing every year or two, but it does not cost much. If filled with gravel, it will be all the more durable.

SOME farmers, even at this day, are so blinded by their own ignorance that they are offended when a man tells them truthfully that their butter is not up to the standard of the market.

THE stables should not only be well cleaned and purified by plenty of fresh litter and plaster, which neutralizes the odor of a stable, but also by amply ventilation with abundant space for each cow.

TOO MUCH of the winter care of stock is trusted to the chore boy, who has no interest for his employer's property, and who does not possess the judgment of a man.

IF there is a hole or weak place in the stable floor, see that it is fixed at once. It will cost no more to do it now than next week, and it may save a broken leg.

SKIM milk could not be economically fed to fattening hogs unless it was waste product which could not be otherwise utilized.

March April May

Are the best months in which to purify your blood, for at no other season does the system so much need the aid of a reliable medicine like Hood's Sarsaparilla, as now. During the long, cold winter, the blood becomes thin and impure, the body becomes weak and tired, the appetite may be lost. Hood's Sarsaparilla is peculiarly adapted to purify and enrich the blood, to create a good appetite and to overcome that tired feeling. It has a larger sale than any other sarsaparilla or blood purifier, and it increases in popularity every year, for it is the ideal

Spring Medicine

"Early last spring I was very much run down, had nervous headache, felt miserable and all that. I was very much benefitted by Hood's Sarsaparilla and reccommend it to my friends." MRS. J. M. TAYLOR, 1119 Euclid Ave., Cleveland, O.

"Hood's Sarsaparilla has cured me of salt rheum, which I have had for years. I do think it is a splendid medicine. I am 40 years of age and my skin is just as smooth and fair as a piece of glass. I have six children, and when anything is the trouble with them the first thing I go for is Hood's Sarsaparilla." MRS. LILLA CLARK, South Norwalk, Conn.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is prepared from Sarsaparilla, Dandelion, Mandrake, Dock, Juniper Berries, and other well known vegetable remedies, in such a peculiar manner as to derive the full medicinal value of each. It will cure, when in the power of medicine, scrofula, salt rheum, sores, boils, pimples, all humors, dyspepsia, biliousness, sick headache, indigestion, general debility, catarrh, rheumatism, kidney and liver complaints. It overcomes that extreme tired feeling caused by change of climate, season, or life, and imparts life and strength to the whole system

Blood Poison

"For years at irregular intervals in all seasons, I suffered the intolerable burning and itching of blood poisoning by ivy. It would break out on my legs, in my throat and eyes. Last spring I took Hood's Sarsaparilla, as a blood purifier, with no thought of it as a special remedy for ivy poisoning, but it has effected a permanent and thorough cure." CALVIN T. SHUTE, Wentworth, N. H.

"I had boils all over my neck and back, troubling me so much that I could not turn my head around, nor stoop over. Hood's Sarsaparilla cured me in two weeks. I think it is the best blood purifier." DANIEL READ, Kansas City, Mo.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar.

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

Mr. Stoxandbonds—"I understand, Mr. Quicklyrich, that you have sent your son to college. Do you intend to give him a liberal education?

Mr. Quicklyrich—"Yes, sir, I do! He has $5 00 and if you know of any one who is giving his son a more liberal education than that, I am prepared to make it a thousand."

First Boy (whose father says grace)—Does your father say anything before eating?

Second Boy—Yes; he generally says to mother: "Why don't you cook more spuds?"

Fanny (who is engaged to Charles)—Charles, don't you remember you said that you would buy me the first real handsome ring you saw? Here in this window is a regular beauty.

Charles—Y-e-s; I haven't got my pocketbook in these pants, and they are the only pair I've got.

$2,500 Reward for a Lost Cat.

The equivalent in English money of $2,500 was once offered by an old lady in London for the return of a favorite cat which had strayed or been stolen. People called her a "crank," and perhaps she was. It is unfortunate that one of the gentler sex should ever gain this title, yet many do. It is, however, frequently not their fault. Often functional derangements will apparently change a woman's entire nature. Don't blame such sufferers if they are "cranky," but tell them to use Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, which is an infallible remedy for "female weaknesses." It will soon restore them to their normal condition. It is *warranted* to give satisfaction in every case, or money paid for it will be returned.

Dr. Pierce's Pellets, the original and only genuine Little Liver Pills; 25 cents a vial; one a dose.

The best remedy for glanders is to kill the diseased horse.

Nothing Mysterious About It.

Any medicine or compound able to stimulate torpid liver, kidneys, stomach, bowels and skin and thereby remove congestion, purify the thickened blood and restore depressed vitality, will cure four-fifths of all the ills flesh is heir to. The ancient doctors knew this as well as we, and ransacked the vegetable kingdom for medicines until St. Bernard Vegetable Pills became the model and triumph of art as the old monks called them, "natures blessed assistant." A sample of the St. Bernard Vegetable Pills will be sent *free* to all applicants. Address, St. Bernard, Box 2416, New York.

There are twenty-eight McGinty's in the New York directory.

$100 Reward. $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address, F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Italy has 4,800,000 trees, which produce 1,260,000,000 lemons per annum.

Rheumatism originates in lactic acid in the blood, which settling in the joints causes the pains and aches of the disease. Hood's Sarsaparilla cures rheumatism by neutralizing the acidity of the blood, and giving it richness and vitality. Try Hood's Sarsaparilla.

It is proposed to light up horses' heads with electric light during fogs in London.

For Practitioners of Medicine Only.

For Catalague, address,
CLARENCE C. RICE, M. D., Sec'y,
226 E. TWENTIETH STREET,
New York City.

Cunning is very apt to outwit itself.

Cann's Kidney Cure for Dropsy, Gravel, Diabetes, Bright's, Heart, Urinary or Liver Diseases, Nervousness, &c. Cure guaranteed. 831 Arch Street, Philad'a. $1 a bottle, 6 for $5, or druggist. 1000 certificates of cures. Try it.

First impressions are said to be lasting.

Frazer Axle Grease.

The Frazer Axle Grease is the best and, intrinsically, the cheapest. Don't work your horses to death by the poor axle grease. Try it.

Fools are always wishing for something.

No soap in the world has *ever* been imitated as much as Dobbins' Electric Soap. The market is *full* of imitations. Be careful that you are not *deceived*. "J. B. Dobbins, Philadelphia and New York," is stamped on every bar.

Men are to be esteemed for virtue, not wealth.

Bronchitis is cured by frequent small doses of Piso's Cure for Consumption.

Emperor William's visit to Constantinople cost the Sultan over $1,000,000.

We recommend "Tansill's Punch" Cigar."

While the swamps are frozen haul off the muck you dug in the Fall.

No "tit for tat" with a kicking cow. "Be gentle with the erring."

Entitled to the Best.

All are entitled to the best that their money will buy, so every family should have, at once, a bottle of the best family remedy, Syrup of Figs, to cleanse the system when costive or bilious. For sale in 50c and $1.00 bottles by all leading druggists.

Farmers lose millions of dollars annually from the ravages of dogs.

The Cod That Helps to Cure The Cold.

The disagreeable taste of the **COD LIVER OIL** is dissipated in

SCOTT'S EMULSION

Of Pure Cod Liver Oil with HYPOPHOSPHITES OF LIME AND SODA.

The patient suffering from

CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, COUGH, COLD, OR WASTING DISEASES, may take the remedy with as much satisfaction as he would take milk. Physicians are prescribing it everywhere. **It is a perfect emulsion, and a wonderful flesh producer.** *Take no other*

THE BEST REMEDY FOR CHILDREN SUFFERING FROM COLD in HEAD SNUFFLES OR CATARRH

CATARRH

HAY-FEVER

A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable. Price 50 cents at Druggists; by mail, registered, 60 cts. ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren st., New York.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half-pound tins, by Grocers, labelled thus: JAMES EPPS & CO., Homœpathic Chemists, London, England.

FRAZER AXLE GREASE

BEST IN THE WORLD.

Its wearing qualities are unsurpassed, actually outlasting two boxes of any other brand. Not effected by heat. GET THE GENUINE.

FOR SALE BY DEALERS GENERALLY.

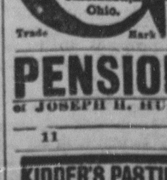
FITS STOPPED FREE

Marvelous Success. Insane Persons Restored. Dr. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER for all BRAIN & NERVE DISEASES. Only sure cure for Nerve Affections, Fits, Epilepsy, etc. INFALLIBLE if taken as directed. No Fits after first day's use. Treatise and $2 trial bottle free to Fit patients, they paying express charges on box when received. Send names, P. O. and express address of afflicted to DR. KLINE, 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa. See Druggists. *BEWARE OF IMITATING FRAUDS.*

SpoolHolder

NEW PATENT. Saves time and trouble. An indispensable article for every household. No lady should be without it.

Samples can be seen at this office.



I prescribe and fully endorse Big G as the only specific for the certain cure of this disease.
G. H. INGRAHAM, M. D.
Amsterdam, N. Y.

We have sold Big G for many years, and it has given the best of satisfaction.
D. R. DYCHE & CO.,
Chicago.

Trade Mark. **$1.00.** Sold by Druggists.

PENSIONS

If you want your pension without delay, put your claim in the hands of JOSEPH H. HUNTER, ATTORNEY, WASHINGTON, D. C.

11 672

Gives relief. Price 50 cts. **ASTHMA.** by mail. Stowell & Co. Charlestown, Mass.

KIDDER'S PASTILLES

Jones—That Brown girl is a smart one.

Smith—What is she up to now?

"You know whenever she goes out she has her pug with her."

"Yes, I understand."

"Well, she has trained that dog to trot along about ten feet behind her."

"Well, what of that?"

"What of it? Don't you see she can look back at the man under the pretense of looking after the dog."

Senator Evarts got off a good thing on a gentleman at a party in Washington about distinguishing between a canvas back and a red head.

"An infallible test," he remarked, "is in the length of the bill."

Just here he was completely broken up by a lady who leaned forward and interjected:

"But, Senator, I never serve either canvas backs or red heads at my table with bills."

Means Business. — Mr. Billus — "Maria, I don't like to have that-spider-legged dude of a Hankinson hanging about the house. Does he come to see one of our girls? Is it possible any of them would encourage the idiot?"

Mrs. Billus—"Mr. Hankinson seems to me, John, to be a very worthy young man. He comes to see Bessie, and since his aunt in Maryland left him that handsome legacy he is——"

M. Billus (greatly mollified)—"O, if he means business I've no objection. I didn't want him to come here trifling—that's all."

Theatrical Item.—"What did you think of the opera, 'The Bohemian Girl?'" inquired an Austin lady of Mrs. McVapid.

"Pretty well," replied Mrs. McVapid, "but I noticed one stupid thing about it."

"Why, that was where Thaddeus asks Devilshoof what his name was. Why didn't Thaddeus take the playbill and find out what his name was? I had one of the playbills, and knew his name from the very first."

Miss Edith (to evening caller)—"When I write I have to be entirely alone, and have everything quiet, so there will be nothing to disturb my thoughts. I don't see how any one can dictate to an amanuensis."

Mr. Goodfellow—"It's very easy. I dictate all my business letters."

"You do? And don't your thoughts often wander from the subject until you find yourself unable to proceed?"

"Oh, no. My typewriter is a man."

Old Mistress—"Kate, what was that noise last night at the front door?"

"Young Maid—"The cats, mum."

Mistress—"Cats! Now when I was young, cats did not wear stove pipe hats and smoke cigars.

Maid (unabashed)—"Yes, mum times have changed."

"That settles it," said a prisoner whom his Honor sentenced to the workhouse for sixty days the other morning. "Settles what?" asked the officer to whom the remark was addressed. "I have been troubled in my mind whether to go down to Long Branch or up to Mackinac this summer. Now I won't have to go to either."

Foreign visitor (to New Yorker in midwinter 1891)—"What a delightful climate you have—so mild and pleasant! It doesn't seem a bit like winter."

Little Gotham Girl—"Oh, it isn't winter yet. Our winter don't generally begin till spring.

"Any fried oysters?" he asked of the keeper of an eating stall in the market "Well, no, not exactly fried oysters," she answered. "What is it?" "Cold corned beef." "Oh! that's near enough; you may slice me off some. I expect it's all the same, any way."

"What is it, little girl?" said a Dearborn street grocer to a five-year-old miss, as he leaned over the counter. Little Girl—"Mamma sent me for a lamp chimney, and she says she hopes it will be as strong as that last butter you sent us."

A Great Surprise

Is in store for all who use Kemp's Balsam for the Throat and Lungs, the great guaranteed remedy. Would you believe that it is sold on its merits and that any druggist is authorized by the proprietor of this wonderful remedy to give you a sample bottle free? It never fails to cure acute or chronic coughs. All druggists sell Kemp's Balsam. Large bottles 50c. an $1.

Apples are worth twenty-five cents a dozen in San Francisco.

Rupture cure guaranteed by Dr. J. B. Mayer, 831 Arch St., Phil'a, Pa. Ease at once, no operation or delay from business, attested by thousands of cures after others fail, advice free, send for circular.

Barns and stables are not suitable places for hen roosts.

FITS: All Fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No Fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2.00 trial bottle free to Fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St. Phila., Pa.

Winter is a bad season to let your fire insurance run out.

We retail at the lowest wholesale factory prices and ship goods to be paid for on delivery. Send stamp for Catalogue. *Name goods desired.*

LUBURG MFG. CO., 145 N. 8th St., Philada., Pa.

WANTED A CANVASSER for this town and vicinity. Something sure to take. Write for full particulars to MRS. S. D. ARMBRUSTER, Philadelphia, Woman's Exchange, 19 S. 13th Street.

IMPROVED EAGLESON INCUBATOR

Simple, Perfect and Self-Regulating. Hundreds in successful operation. Guaranteed to hatch larger percentage of fertile eggs at less cost than any other hatcher. Send 6c for Illus Cats. 68th ST. ANN, Quincy, Ill.

OPIUM HABIT. Only Certain and easy CURE in the World. Dr. J. L. STEPHENS, Lebanon, O

A BAD SPELL.

A merchant's clerk wrote a check for forty dollars, and spelled the numerical adjective "f-o-u-r-t-y." His employer directed his attention to the error, with the remark, "You seem to have had a bad *spell* this morning." To which the clerk replied, "Sure enough; I've left out the "g-h." Let us hope the clerk will still further amend his orthography, meanwhile, if anybody is suffering from a "bad spell" of headache, superinduced by constipation, over-eating or other indiscretion, let that person ask his druggist for Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets. They are entirely vegetable in composition, and are prompt and effective in action. They are *specific* in all derangements of the liver, stomach and bowels. They are strongly cathartic or mildly laxative according to size of dose. Unequaled as a Liver Pill. Smallest, cheapest, easiest to take. One tiny, Sugar-coated Pellet a dose.

WHAT AILS YOU?

Do you feel dull, languid, low-spirited, lifeless, and indescribably miserable, both physically and mentally; experience a sense of fullness or bloating after eating, or of "goneness," or emptiness of stomach in the morning, tongue coated, bitter or bad taste in mouth, irregular appetite, dizziness, frequent headaches, blurred eyesight, "floating specks" before the eyes, nervous prostration or exhaustion, irritability of temper, hot flushes, alternating with chilly sensations, sharp, biting, transient pains here and there, cold feet, drowsiness after meals, wakefulness, or disturbed and unrefreshing sleep, constant, indescribable feeling of dread, or of impending calamity?

If you have all, or any considerable number of these symptoms, you are suffering from that most common of American maladies—Bilious Dyspepsia, or Torpid Liver, associated with Dyspepsia, or Indigestion. The more complicated your disease has become, the greater the number and diversity of symptoms. No matter what stage it has reached, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery will subdue it, if taken according to directions for a reasonable length of time. One or two of Dr. Pierce's Pellets taken daily with the "Discovery" will add to its efficacy in case the liver is very torpid and the bowels constipated.

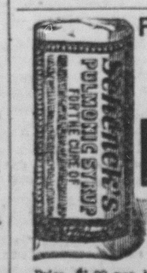
"Golden Medical Discovery" is the only medicine of its class *guaranteed* to do all it is represented to accomplish, or money paid for it will be refunded. WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Proprietors 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

PISO'S REMEDY FOR CATARRH.—Best. Easiest to use. Cheapest. Relief is immediate. A cure is certain. For Cold in the Head it has no equal.

CATARRH

It is an Ointment, of which a small particle is applied to the nostrils. Price, 50c. Sold by druggists or sent by mail. Address, E. T. HAZELTINE, Warren, Pa.

La Grippe has Left
the System
badly debilitated
in millions
of cases
Take
Ayer's Sarsaparilla
and restore
Tone
and Strength
It never fails.
Prepared by
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,
Lowell, Mass.



For Coughs and Colds

There is no Medicine like

DR. SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP.

It is pleasant to the taste and does not contain a particle of opium or anything injurious. It is the Best Cough Medicine in the World. For Sale by all Druggists. Price, $1.00 per bottle. Dr. Schenck's Book on Consumption and its Cure, mailed free. Address Dr. J. H. Schenck & Son, Philadelphia.

JONES HE **PAYS THE FREIGHT.**
5 Ton Wagon Scales, Iron Levers, Steel Bearings, Brass Tare Beam and Pecan Bar for **$60.**
Every size Scale. For free price list mention this paper and address
JONES OF BINGHAMTON,
BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

NORTHERN PACIFIC.
LOW PRICE RAILROAD LANDS & FREE Government LANDS.
MILLIONS OF ACRES in Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington and Oregon.
SEND FOR publications with maps describing the best Agricultural, Grazing and Timber Lands now open to Settlers. Sent free. Address
CHAS. B. LAMBORN, Land Commissioner, St. Paul, Minn.

CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH
PENNYROYAL PILLS

RED CROSS DIAMOND BRAND.
Safe, and always reliable. Ladies, ask Druggist for *Diamond Brand*, in red, metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. All pills offered in pasteboard boxes, plain wrappers, are dangerous counterfeits. Send 4c. (stamps) for particulars, testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return mail. Name Paper.
Chichester Chem'l Co., Madison Sq., Phila., Pa.

R. R. R.
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.
THE GREAT CONQUEROR OF PAIN.

Instantly relieves and soon cures Colds, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Pleurisy, Stiff Neck, all congestions and inflammations, whether of the Lungs, Kidneys, or Bowels.

RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA.

Headache, Toothache, Weakness or Pain in the Back, Chest or Limbs, by one application. Internally in water for all internal pains, flatulency, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Palpitation of the Heart, Chills and Fever and Malaria.

50c. a bottle. All Druggists.

RADWAY'S PILLS,

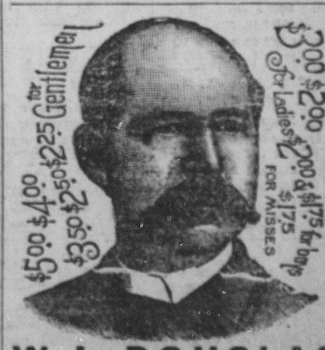
An excellent and mild Cathartic. Purely Vegetable, The Safest and Best Medicine in the world for the Cure of all Disorders of the

LIVER, STOMACH OR BOWELS.

Taken according to directions they will restore health and renew vitality.

Price, 25 cts. a Box. Sold by all Druggists.

DR. RADWAY & CO., NEW YORK.



W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE AND $2 SHOE for GENTLEMEN

And Other Advertised Specialties Are the Best in the World.

None genuine unless name and price are stamped on bottom. SOLD EVERYWHERE. If your dealer will not supply you, send postal for instructions how to buy direct from factory without extra charge.

W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

PENSION JOHN W. MORRIS, Washington, D.C. Successfully Prosecutes Claims. Late Principal Examiner U.S. Pension Bureau. 3 yrs in last war, 15 adjudicating claims, atty since.

"MURRAY" $55.95 BUGGIES AND $5.95 HARNESS

THE BEST IN THE WORLD

All goods sold direct to the consumer. No "Pools" or "Trusts" for us. We stand on our own footing, and sell the "Murray" goods solely on their world-renowned merits and low prices.

THE BEST IN THE WORLD

More "Murray" Buggies and Harness sold last year than any other two makes combined, which proves that their superior qualities are appreciated.

BUY OF THE MANUFACTURER AND SAVE YOUR AGENT'S AND MIDDLEMAN'S PROFITS.

Write for catalogue and Net Cash Prices. **WILBER H. MURRAY MFG. CO. CINCINNATI, O.**

THE CENTRE REPORTER

FRED. KURTZ, EDITOR and PROP'R

TERMS:—One year, $1.50, when paid in advance. Those in arrears subject to previous rms. $2 per year.

Advertisements 20 cents per line for 3 insertions, and 5 cents for each subsequent insertion.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS, MAR. 27

HIGH WATER AT PITTSBURG.

The Floods in Western Pennsylvania Believed to Be Subsiding.

PITTSBURG, March 24.—Twenty-four feet was the stage of water shown on the marks in the Monongahela and Allegheny rivers last evening, 22½ feet at Davis Island dam and almost at a stand. This was the highest point reached. River men do not now anticipate a higher state of water, reports from up river points indicating that the water will soon begin subsiding.

In this city and Allegheny many cellars and first floors of business houses and residences along the river fronts are more or less flooded, but no serious damage to property or loss of life has been reported. The new grounds of the Players' League ball club in Exposition park are several feet under water and will no doubt be the worse for the flooding.

Traffic on the Pittsburg and Western railway between Pittsburg and Sharpsburg is temporarily suspended. Pittsburg and Western trains, however, arrive and depart regularly from the Allegheny depot of the West Pennsylvania railway.

BISHOP ESHER GUILTY.

The Trial Committee So Determines. Suspension Recommended.

READING, Pa., March 22.—The trial committee of the Evangelical church, which has been in session here, finds Bishop Esher guilty of all the specifications, in all the charges, falsehood, slander and reviving old difficulties for the purpose of creating dissensions in the church.

The committee was unanimous on nearly every point and they recommended that Bishop Esher be suspended as a bishop and as a minister of the Evangelical association until the general conference of 1891. The matter will, no doubt, be carried into the civil court. All three of the bishops of the Evangelical church, Revs. Dubs, Bowman and Esher, have now been tried and found guilty and the general conference in 1891 will finally dispose of the matter. The trial and the verdict are to be printed in pamphlet forms.

Lancaster's Ball Club.

LANCASTER, Pa., March 24.—The Active club of this city has been admitted to the Interstate League. Mr. Goodhart has signed the following players: Catchers, Rill and Myers; pitchers, Heagey (last year of the Lebanon team), Davis (last year with the Chester and Norristown teams), a swift left-hand pitcher, Snyder and Traub, of Manheim; first base, Gleim; second base, Mishler; third base, Klein; shortstop, T. Goodhart; left field, Hostetter; center field, Shindle. One of the extra pitchers will play right field. One more strong catcher will be secured.

Walked a Mile in Their Night Clothes.

HUNTINGDON, Pa., March 24.—The residence of A. H. Patterson, in Morris township, in this county, was destroyed by fire. The sleeping family was awakened by the flames, which had cut off all means of escape to the floor below. All escaped safely by jumping from the second story window, except Mrs. Patterson, who was dangerously hurt. Clad only in their night clothes, the homeless family walked a mile through snow to a neighbor's house, where they obtained shelter.

Food for the Hungry.

SCRANTON, Pa., March 25. — One thousand needy miners in Scranton and the adjoining settlements have so far been assisted by the relief committee. Two weeks ago the committee opened a large store on Washington avenue, where contributions of provisions and money were received, and from which food was delivered to the needy by wagons belonging to the merchants. As many as 200 applicants appeared at the store in a day at first.

Jacobs' Life Imprisonment.

LANCASTER, Pa., March 25.—Governor Beaver has approved the recommendation of the board of pardons that the death sentence of James H. Jacobs, convicted of the murder of R. E. Quigley be commuted to imprisonment for life on the ground of insanity, and Sheriff Burkholder received the commitment to the Eastern penitentiary. Jacobs will be taken to Philadelphia in a few days.

Boniface Boldt at Bethlehem.

PHILADELPHIA, March 24.—Boniface George C. Boldt, of the Stratford and Bellevue hostelries, and the Bullitt Building restaurants, has added another to his list of hotels. He has acquired the Fountain Hill hotel, of South Bethlehem, and on June 1 will open the new caravansary to the public of the great iron town.

A Mother's Delusion.

NORTHUMBERLAND, Pa., March 25.—Miss Jessie Boust, of Northumberland, died Feb. 23, and the funeral was set for three days later. The cheeks continued red, however, and at the close of the sermon the mother refused to allow the interment to proceed. The body has just been buried, having been kept in the house ever since.

King's Trial Postponed.

PHILADELPHIA, March 25.—The trial of Harry W. King, late prefect of the Pennsylvania Institution for the Instruction of the Blind, charged in two bills of indictment with an immoral crime, which was to have come up in Judge Arnold's court yesterday was again postponed, this time indefinitely.

Money in the Mud.

JOHNSTOWN, Pa., March 25. — The river banks are lined with hundreds of people stirring in the sand and mud, looking for valuable mud relics which were thrown up by the high water. Among the things found were a $20 gold piece by one young man and a little girl picked up $6 in gold and silver.

Tramp, Tramp, the Boys Are Marching.

WEST CHESTER, Pa., March 24.—There is a general cleaning out in progress today at the Chester county home. It is the rule with this institution that on the first Monday after March 20 all tramps are started from the home if they are physically able to travel

A SOLDIER'S FUNERAL

Last Sad Rites in Memory of Gen. Crook.

MANY DISTINGUISHED MOURNERS

Over 5,000 People View the Remains. A Long Procession Follows the Body to the Railroad Station—Conveyed by Train to Oakland, Md., and There Interred.

CHICAGO, March 24.—The closing chapter of the record of Maj. Gen. George Crook's connection with the west was written yesterday when relatives and friends, comrades and ex-comrades in arms gathered from far and near around his bier in the parlor of the Grand Pacific to breathe a final farewell to all that is mortal of the great Indian fighter and then to escort the remains on the first stage of the journey to the grave on Maryland soil.

All night long the casket was guarded by a detail of the officers from western posts who had been summoned by the late general to serve upon the Steel court martial.

At 6 o'clock the help in all departments of the hotel, with whom Gen. Crook had been very popular, paid their last tribute of respect to his memory and shortly afterwards the doors were opened to the public. From this time on to 1 o'clock a steady stream of people of both sexes, white and colored, millionaire and laborers, and to a total of over 5,000, filed past the casket, which was surrounded with a large number of floral tributes.

The services were conducted by Rev. Dr. McPherson, Presbyterian, Rev. Dr. Clinton Locke, Episcopalian, Professor Swing and Rev. Dr. H. W. Thomas.

Distinguished Mourners.

Ex-President Hayes and Judge W. Q. Gresham, representing the Loyal Legion, occupied seats at the foot of the casket with Gen. H. F. Devole, of Kansas City, who succeeded Gen. Crook in the Thirty-sixth Ohio during the war, on their right. Facing the head of the casket were some 200 members of the Loyal Legion from this city, Milwaukee, Omaha, St. Paul and Cincinnati, together with the personal staff of the late general, the official and personal friends of the deceased being gathered in the communicating parlors. Mrs. Crook, who bore up bravely during the exercises, was escorted by Webb C. Hayes and Mrs. Reed, her sister, by Lieut. Kenna.

Dr. McPherson opened the services with a short supplication and after the audience had joined in repeated the Lord's prayer, the hymns "Rest for the Weary" and "Something for Thee" were touchingly rendered by the choir of the Second Presbyterian church.

Tributes to the Dead.

Eloquent tributes to the dead general's memory were then paid by Professor Swing and Dr. McPherson, who dwelt upon his faithfulness, self denial and self sacrifices; his devotion to his country and his many noble attributes as a man. The addresses were very affecting and many of the veterans were unable to repress their emotion.

The pronouncing of the benediction by Dr. Locke brought the services to a close, and the remains were escorted to the Baltimore and Ohio depot by the four regiments of the national guard, the Loyal Legion and the Grand Army of the Republic.

The procession was over a quarter of a mile in length and the sidewalks were packed with spectators, many of whom bared their heads as the catafalque passed by. Two special cars were attached to the 3 p. m. express, one being occupied by Mrs. Crook, Mrs. Reed, their friends and the military escort and the other by the casket and the guard of honor.

Interred at Oakland.

OAKLAND, Md., March 24.—The remains of the late Maj. Gen. Crook, accompanied by his widow, the military escort and the distinguished pall bearers arrived here on the Baltimore and Ohio train from Chicago at 2 o'clock this afternoon. They were interred in the cemetery immediately thereafter with simple ceremonies.

Gen. Crook's Career.

The first name that the Apache learned to dread was that of George Crook. Born in Ohio, near Dayton, Sept. 8, 1828, Cadet Crook graduated from the military academy at West Point in the class of '52. He was immediately assigned as second lieutenant to the Fourth infantry, then stationed on the Pacific coast. Here he had the advantage of active frontier service till the outbreak of the civil war in 1861.

He had attained his captaincy when he returned east to take command of the Thirty-sixth Ohio volunteers. His first service was in West Virginia, where he distinguished himself by his activity in that broken and difficult country. Thence he was transferred to Maryland and Virginia, attracting attention by his vigor and celerity, which led to his appointment to the command of the Second cavalry division in the Army of the Tennessee, July, 1863.

He quickly gained the confidence of his commanders, and, after defeating Wheeler's Confederate cavalry in the west, he returned to West Virginia to harass the confederacy with raids. Thence he joined Sheridan in the final campaign of the war; and in all that series of brilliant cavalry operations Sheridan had no more efficient lieutenant than Gen. Crook.

After holding quieter commands Gen. Crook was dispatched in 1872 to Arizona to settle the Apache question which had been the chief problem of Pacific department commanders since 1848. He settled it and settled it to stay. Probably no exploit stands at the credit of the United States cavalry so arduous as Gen. Crook's mountain campaign against the Apaches. At its end both horses and men were worn out, but the Apache was worn out for good.

Later, in 1875, the Sioux troubles presented themselves for settlement, and the selection of a commander to settle them fell naturally on Gen. Crook. He inflicted severe blows on the Indians at Powder and Tongue rivers. The savages withdrew to make their successful attack on the gallant Custer. Crook received reinforcements and pursued them so vigorously that by May, 1877, he brought them to submission. Trouble in Arizona called Gen. Crook thither again in 1883. On this occasion he captured the whole band or tribe of Chiricahuas. He next reduced them to the habit of industry and within three years had them and neighboring bands self supporting.

Dishonest Milkmen Punished.

KINGSTON, N. Y., March 24.—The state milk inspectors have caused the arrest within the past few days of a number of milkmen within villages and cities along the Hudson on the charge of adulterating milk. Fines of $25 were paid in each case.

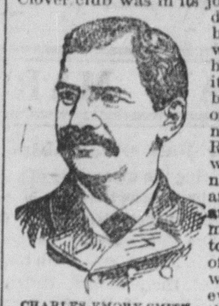
The Offut Crevasse.

GREENVILLE, Miss., March 26.—The water from Offut crevasse continues to rise and it is feared that trains on the Louisville, New Orleans and Texas railroad will have to be suspended.

SMITH IN CLOVER.

Our Minister to Russia Entertained by the Famous Club.

PHILADELPHIA, March 21.—The jolly Clover club was in its jolliest humor at dinner last night because the feast was given in honor of one of its oldest members, Charles Emory Smith, the new minister to Russia. There was an unusual number of guests and a very full attendance of members, who took up the spirit of the occasion with a zest that even surpassed the happiness and sprightliness of the celebrated four leaved table.



CHARLES EMORY SMITH.

The guests of the occasion were: Chief Justice E. M. Paxson, William V. McKean, Clayton McMichael, James S. Elverson, Gen. Felix Agnus, Calvin Wells, George Alfred Townsend, Capt. R. J. Cook and two score more. Letters of regret were read from Congressman Hitt, ex-Governor Curtin and others.

THE DEATH OF GEN. SCHENCK.

His Distinguished Career as Soldier, Congressman and Diplomat.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—Gen. Robert C. Schenck died at his home at 5:45 last evening of pneumonia, after an illness of but five days.

Gen. Schenck was in the 81st year of his age, and his career as soldier, congressman and diplomat was a remarkably busy one. He was born in Franklin, O., Oct. 4, 1809. He was first elected to congress in 1843 and served four terms and until 1851, when he was sent by President Fillmore as minister to Brazil.

When the civil war broke out he promptly offered his services and was one of the first brigadier generals appointed by President Lincoln, his commission bearing the date of March 17, 1861. He served with distinction as brigade and division commander until November, 1863, when he resigned to again take his seat in the house of representatives. Gen. Schenck was re-elected in 1864, 1866 and 1868, and during his last four terms in congress filled a number of important positions in the house and rendered distinguished service as chairman of the committee on military affairs and of the ways and means committee. In 1870 he was appointed minister to England by President Grant. Resigning his post as minister in 1876, Gen. Schenck returned to Washington, where he has since resided.

A SOUTHERN TORNADO.

Lives Lost and Houses Blown Down in South Carolina.

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 25.—A violent storm, approximating the force of a tornado in some places, swept over the northern, western and central portions of this state Saturday afternoon. Many telegraph wires are still down and satisfactory reports are not yet received.

The loss of life was small. Several negroes in Sumter county were killed and a white man in Sumter county was killed by a falling house. A railroad bridge over Broad river, near Spartanburg, was blown clear from its piers, five minutes after a train had passed. Many dwellings and stores lost roofs and and spires. The Baptist church in Sumter was blown down. Buildings were unroofed, fences leveled, trees uprooted and a Presbyterian church destroyed in Chester county.

There was a severe blow with damage to buildings in Florence, Spartanburg, Newbury and Charleston counties.

The Flacks Found Guilty.

NEW YORK, March 24.—The jury in the Flack conspiracy case returned a verdict of guilty with recommendation to mercy against all the defendants—Sheriff James A. Flack, William L. Flack and Joseph Meeks. The penalty for the crime is one year's imprisonment and $5,000 fine. The defendants will probably be let off with a fine. There was a sensation in the jury room when Dilworth Choate, a World reporter, was found concealed behind the curtains taking notes. He was hauled up before the court and released.

An Eight Club League.

NEW YORK, March 24.—The result of the confab of the National League magnates here was the withdrawal of the Indianapolis and Washington clubs, leaving the League with an eight club circuit. New York will get the pick of Indianapolis' star players and thus the League presents a strong front where Brotherhood opposition is most powerful. According to the new schedule there are but seven or eight dates where the organizations do not conflict in towns where both have clubs.

High Water at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, March 25.—The stage of the river at 11 o'clock last night was fifty-eight feet two inches and rising. Four barges of coal belonging to the steamer John A. Wood broke loose last evening and drifted down the river, striking one of the piers of the Newport bridge and sinking all of them. The loss will be about $8,000.

Mrs. Harrison at Atlanta.

ATLANTA, Ga., March 25.—Mrs. Harrison and party arrived here and were met by a committee of citizens headed by Mayor Glenn. The party were entertained at Ex-Governor Bullock's home and last evening a reception was tendered them at the Capital City club. Today they go to Chattanooga to visit the battle field.

The Mississippi Still Rising.

ARKANSAS CITY, Ark., March 25.—The river is still rising and is nineteen inches above the high water mark of 1882. The levee at Chicot City, above here, has broken. The town will probably be entirely inundated. Many people have left and others are preparing to go.

John F. Plummer Fails.

NEW YORK, March 20.—John F. Plummer, Albert F. Plummer and W. S. Darling, dealers in dry goods at 345 Broadway, made an assignment to Jeremiah P. Murphy. Mr. John F. Plummer also made an individual assignment to Mr. Murphy.

Gen. Alger's Charity.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., March 22.—Gen. Alger, who is here attending the Grand Army encampment, will personally investigate the destitution among the settlers and stands ready to contribute largely for their relief.

Itch Causes Agitation.

LAUREL, Del., March 24.—Seven-year itch has broken out in the grammar school here and has caused considerable agitation. Several scholars have been suspended.

THE CARLISLE CONFERENCE.

The Proposition to Increase Laity Representation Defeated.

CARLISLE, Pa., March 22. — Bishop Foster, of Boston, opened the third day's session of the central Pennsylvania Methodist Episcopal conference in Bosler Memorial hall, Dickinson college. The attendance was quite large. Very little business was transacted. Maps of the noted Cumberland valley were distributed to the ministers on the part of the Cumberland Valley railroad. Dr. Kynett made a statement in reference to church extension.

Dr. Buckley, editor of The New York Christian Advocate, spoke of his paper, and addresses were made by Bishop Bowman, Dr. Hunt, of New York, and Dr. Breckenridge, representing the Brooklyn Methodist hospital, on the work of that institution.

Quite a discussion took place, lasting about two hours, on the proposed change of laity representation at the general conference. Stirring speeches were made by Revs. Gray, Ferguson, Biddle, Lloyd, Houck, Evans, Swallow and Monroe. The roll was called and a vote taken on the question, which resulted as follows: For the change, 31; against, 144. Nominations were made in open conference for delegates to the ecclesiastical convention.

CARLISLE, Pa., March 25.—The Central Pennsylvania Methodist Episcopal conference opened its session with devotional services, led by Rev. I. B. Mann, after which Bishop Fisher presided. The report of the board of stewards was read and adopted.

Speeches were made by Revs. Wallow, Riddle, and others, on the resolution in reference to missionary collection. The resolutions not adopted. The question of the time and place for the meeting of the next conference. Sunbury, Mt. Carmel and York were named, and after several speeches in advocacy of the different cities, Sunbury was selected as the place, and March next as the time. The thanks of the conference were tendered the places where the conference had been invited to sit.

Dr. Leonard spoke in the interest of missionary work, and Dr. Van Metor, who represented the women's college, of Baltimore, spoke on the work of that institution. Rev. Dr. Evans, of Carlisle, delivered an address in the interest of Dickinson college and especially the new Methodist church now in course of erection, and asked the ministers to help them. About $1,800 was subscribed.

Wilkesbarre Wants No Help.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., March 22.—Mayor C. B. Sutlon, of this city, is in receipt of innumerable letters from the cities of this state, New York, New Jersey and other states asking if any help is needed in relieving the distress of the mining population. Some of the generous offers of assistance have been received, but to all he answers that no such help is needed. Wilkesbarre is an exceptionally rich city, and her people are very generous in all such cases, so she is able to care for all her own poor. The mayor is not pleased that any idea to the contrary should get abroad, but highly appreciates the benevolent spirit which prompts the kind offers.

Brewers File Protests.

HARRISBURG, March 22.—The brewers of the state are generally resisting the tax on their capital stock, because as manufacturing corporations or firms, they cannot be constitutionally taxed while other manufacturing concerns are exempt from this species of taxation. Twelve appeals were filed in the prothonotary's office in this city from as many brewing companies from the settlements made against them by the auditor general. The capital stock of the complaining companies reaches about $4,700,000, and the tax aggregates about $15,000.

Joyful News for the Miners.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., March 25.—The Susquehanna Coal company posted notices that from April 1 the company's mines at Nanticoke will work full time during the whole season. The 5,000 miners who have been on the verge of starvation for months are nearly wild with joy, and every humble home in Nanticoke is a place of thankfulness and happiness. The notice states that canal navigation will open about the time named, and unless some catastrophe like last May's flood occurs there will be full work during the spring and summer.

They Want a Foreman Discharged.

PITTSBURG, March 25.—The employes of the Pennsylvania Tube works, 650 men in all, struck last night. The men wanted Night Foreman George Graham discharged because he dismissed several workmen for getting drunk on duty. The superintendent of the works refused to discharge Graham and the men quit work. A conference between the men and the firm will be held today, when the matter may be settled by arbitration.

Accident in a Colliery.

SHENANDOAH, Pa., March 25.—The rope of the coal plane at the Indian Ridge colliery broke and a loaded car thus liberated dashed from the top to the bottom of the plane and killed Michael Murtican, a Polish laborer. A young man named Robert Tempest was severely injured. Several men barely escaped with their lives.

Asphyxiated by Coal Gas.

LANCASTER, Pa., March 22.—The family of Samuel Watson, a farmer of Colerain township, were asphyxiated by coal gas which escaped from the kitchen stove. The wife and child were resuscitated, but Watson was beyond hope of recovery.

Only Three Applicants Refused.

NEW CASTLE, Pa., March 22.—The liquor license question is settled for another year. Of the thirty-one applicants only three were refused, two because the houses were not necessary and the other for the violation of the law.

A Judge's Liquor License Revoked.

HARRISBURG, March 22.—Judge Barnett, of the Perry county court, has revoked the liquor license of Associate Judge Woods, which was granted in the absence of the president judge by the two associates.

The Judges Disagree.

HUNTINGDON, Pa., March 22.—The judges in Huntingdon county do not agree on the liquor question and the president judge proposes to issue licenses despite the protests of his associates.

Two Arbor Days This Year.

HARRISBURG, March 22.—Governor Beaver fixed the 11th and 25th of April as arbor days. Two days have been fixed in the hope that it will lead to the planting of more trees than heretofore.

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34	**Diphtheria,** Ulcerated Sore Throat	.50
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Funerals attended with a very fine Hearse.

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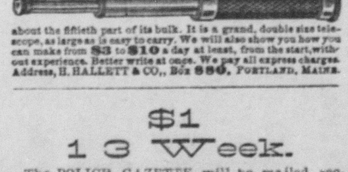

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One of the BEST Telescopes in the world. Our facilities are unequaled, and to introduce our superior goods we will send FREE to ONE PERSON in each locality, as above. Only those who write to us at once can make sure of the chance. All you have to do in return is to show our goods to those who call—your neighbors and those around you. The beginning of this advertisement shows the small end of the telescope. The following cut gives the appearance of it reduced to

FREE

about the fiftieth part of its bulk. It is a grand, double size telescope, as large as is easy to carry. We will also show you how you can make from $3 to $10 a day at least, from the start, without experience. Better write at once. We pay all express charges. Address, H. HALLETT & CO., Box 880, PORTLAND, MAINE.

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FRANKLIN SQUARE,
NEW YORK.

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We are now prepared to have the public call at our store and inspect our new line of goods. They were selected with the greatest care and embrace an endless variety of new designs and patterns worn during the Fall and Winter seasons.

Our line of Fancy Plaids, Tricots, Fall Prints, and All-Wool Suiting, are fine, and will please our early customers, and are selling rapidly. Woolen Blankets, Haps, Quilts, and many other goods.

SPECIAL BARGAINS!----O----SPECIAL BARGAINS

Come and see the special bargains we are offering in Cashmeres; prices lower than ever. Our stock of Ready-Made Clothing, Overcoats, Gossamers, Gum Coats, is complete and will speak for themselves. Comeand see the new goods at

Harper & Kreamer's.

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, Eructation, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion. Without injurious medication.

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My NEW Shoe Brush!

Get a Bottle of WOLFF'S ACME BLACKING And clean your Shoes WITH A SPONGE in place of a Brush.

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A PAINT THAT ONE CAN SEE THROUGH.

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WILL STAIN OLD & NEW FURNITURE
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WILL STAIN YOUR OLD BASKETS
WILL STAIN BABY'S COACH AND

Varnish at the same time.

WOLFF & RANDOLPH, Philadelphia.

Ask the Drug, Paint and House Furnishing Store.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD —(Philadelphia and Erie Division)—on and after Nov. 10, 1889

WESTWARD.

ERIE MAIL	leaves Philadelphia		11 25 p m
"	" Harrisburg		3 30 a m
"	" Montandon		5 36 a m
"	" Williamsport		7 10 a m
"	" Jersey Shore		7 35 a m
"	" Lock Haven		7 58 a m
"	" Renovo		8 55 a m
"	arr at Erie		4 05 p m

Sunday train—Erie mail west runs also on Sunday.

NEWS EXPRESS	leaves Philadelphia		4 30 a m
"	" Harrisburg		8 10 a m
"	" Montandon		10 12 a m
"	" Williamsport		11 10 a m
"	arr at Lock Haven		12 10 p m

Sunday Train—News Express, runs also on Sunday.

NIAGARA EXP.	leaves Philadelphia		8 50 a m
"	" Harrisburg		12 15a m
"	" Montandon		2 03 a m
"	arr at Williamsport		3 05 p m
"	" Lock Haven		4 15 p m
"	" Renovo		5 15 p m
"	" Kane		9 10 p m
FAST LINE	leaves Philadelphia		11 50 p m
"	" Harrisburg		3 45 p m
"	" Montandon		5 54 p m
"	" Williamsport		7 10 p m
"	" Lock Haven		8 02 p m
"	arr at Renovo		9 00 p m
WMSPORT EXP	leaves Philadelphia		5 34 a m
"	" Harrisburg		7 30 a m
"	" Montandon		9 34 a m
"	arrives at Williamsport		10 30 a m

Sunday Train.—Williamtport express runs also on Sunday.

EASTWARD.

SEA SHORE EXP.	leaves Lock Haven		7 00 a m
"	" Jersey Shore		7 35 a m
"	" Williamsport		8 15 a m
"	" Montandon		9 17 a m
"	arr at Harrisburg		11 30 a m
"	" Philadelphia		3 15 p m
DAY EXPRESS	leaves Kane		6 25 a m
"	" Renovo		10 20 a m
"	" Lock Haven		11 15 a m
"	" Williamsport		12 20 p m
"	" Montandon		1 20 p m
"	arr at Harrisburg		3 15 p m
"	" Philadelphia		6 50 p m
RENOVO ACC'N	leaves Renovo		4 30 p m
"	" Lock Haven		5 35 p m
"	" Williamsport		6 40 p m
"	" Montandon		7 42 p m
"	arrives at Harrisburg		9 45 p m
"	" Philadelphia		4 25 a m

Sunday Train—RENOVO Accommod'n East runs on Sunday from Lock Haven.

ERIE MAIL	leaves Erie		3 00 p m
"	" Renovo		10 30 p m
"	" Lock Haven		11 25 p m
"	" Williamsport		12 25 a m
"	" Montandon		1 29 a m
"	arr at Harrisburg		3 22 a m
"	" Philadelphia		6 50 a m

Sunday Train—Erie Mail east runs also on Sunday.

SOUTHERN EXP	leaves Williamsport		1 30 a m
"	" Montandon		2 30 a m
"	arr at Harrisburg		4 30 a m
"	" Philadelphia		10 20 a m

Sunday Train—Southern Express east runs also on Sunday.

Erie Mail West, Niagara Express West, and Day Express East, Renovo Accommodation East & Erie Mail East make close connection at Lock Haven with B. E. V. R. R. Trains.

Erie Mail East and West connect at Erie with trains on L. S. & M. S. R. R.; at Corry with B. P. & W. R. R; at Emporium with B., N. Y. & P. R. R., and at Driftwood with A. V. R. R.

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE RAILROAD.
BELLEFONTE, NITTANY AND LEMONT R. R
Daily Except Sunday.

Westward.					STATIONS.	Eastward.			
P M	A.M.	A.M.				A M	P.M.	P.M.	P M
2 05	10 15	5 50			Montandon	9 10	1 15	5 45	
2 15	10 25	6 15			Lewisburg	9 00	1 05	5 35	
2 26		6 24			Biehl	8 51		5 26	
2 32		6 30			Vicksburg	8 45		5 20	
2 43		6 41			Mifflinburg	8 35		5 08	
2 58		6 56			Millmont	8 22		4 53	
3 08		7 05			Laurelton	8 13		4 43	
3 44		7 40			Paddy Mountain	7 40		4 08	
3 55		7 52			Coburn	7 27		3 55	
4 04		7 58			Zerby	7 19		3 45	
4 13		8 10			Rising Spring	7 10		3 35	
4 21		8 18			Penn Cave	7 00		3 27	
4 28		8 25			Centre Hall	6 52		3 20	
4 35		8 33			Gregg	6 43		3 13	
4 43		8 42			Linden Hall	6 36		3 05	
4 48		8 48			Oak Hall	6 30		3 00	
4 52		8 52			Lemont	6 25		2 55	
4 57		8 59			Dale Summit	6 20		2 50	
5 06		9 09			Pleasant Gap	6 10		2 40	
5 10		9 14			Axemann	6 04		2 34	
5 15		9 20			Bellefonte	6 00		2 30	

Additional trains leave Lewisburg for Montandon at 5.20 a m, 9.55 a m, 1.45 p m and 7.30 p m, returning leave Montandon for Lewisburg at 9.20 p m, 1.23 p m, 6.00 p m and 7 45 p m.

CHAS. E PUGH, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Pass'ger Agt

HIS NAME IS MUDD.

But He Fills the Seat Vacated by Congressman Compton.

HOW BLAIR'S BILL WAS BEATEN.

The Vote in Detail on the Educational Bill—Edmunds Defends Its Constitutionality — Mr. Compton Tells the House He Is Ready for the Guillotine and His Head Rolls Into the Basket.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—In the house of Representatives, on motion of Mr. Maish, of Pennsylvania, a bill was passed for a public building at York, Pa., at a limit of cost of $90,000.

The house then resumed consideration of the Mudd-Compton contested election case and was addressed by Mr. Compton, the sitting member, in his own behalf. After reviewing the testimony in the case he said in conclusion: "I only want to say that I suppose the guillotine is ready and the ax sharpened. If this is so the victim is ready and while he fails with the hot breath of earnest protest on his lips he will fall without a squirm. I am made, I hope to God, of that kind of stuff that does not know how to 'crook the pregnant hinges of the knee that thrift may follow fawning.'"

The majority resolution declaring Mudd entitled to the seat was adopted—yeas, 159; nays, 145. Mr. Mudd then appeared and took the oath of office amid much applause from the galleries.

On motion of Mr. Ingalls the senate at 1 o'clock took the educational bill as the unfinished business. Mr. Blair resented the motion as an interference (without reference to himself or any consultation whatever) "by one who was not in charge of the unfinished business." He said that he "would take notice and govern himself accordingly."

Mr. Bate took occasion to defend the school system of Tennessee, which Mr. Blair had aspersed. Mr. Blair closed the debate. He said he looked upon the education of the colored people as the solution of the race question.

The senate then proceeded to vote upon the bill and amendments. The first vote was upon the amendment offered by Mr. Moody, of South Dakota, to the effect that the illiterates among the Indians shall be included in the calculations. Mr. Blair said that there was no objection to the amendments.

Mr. Edmunds took the opportunity of speaking to the amendments in order to defend the constitutionality of the bill. He asserted that there was no moral or legal obstacle in the constitution to the bill. He favored the bill for the effect it would have upon the new states, and also upon the southern states. In the latter it would diminish the friction between the ignorant blacks and the intelligent aristocracy. Mr. Moody's amendments were agreed to.

The senate then proceeded to vote on the third reading and engrossment of the bill. When the vote was concluded and it was known that it had resulted against the bill, Mr. Blair changed his vote from aye to no, so as to make a motion to reconsider. The result was then announced as yeas 31 nays 37, as follows:

YEAS—Republicans—Messrs. Allen, Allison, Chandler, Cullom, Dawes, Dolph, Edmunds, Evarts, Higgins, Hoar, McMillan, Manderson, Mitchell, Moody, Morrill, Pettigrew, Platt, Squire, Stanford, Stewart, Stockbridge, Teller, Wilson of Iowa. Democrats—Barbour, Colquitt, Daniel, George, Hampton, Hearst, Pasco, Pugh—31.

NAYS—Republicans—Aldrich, Blair, Davis, Dixon, Farwell, Frye, Hale, Hawley, Hiscock, Ingalls, Jones of Nevada, Pierce, Plumb, Sawyer, Sherman, Spooner, Wolcott. Democrats—Bate, Berry, Blackburn, Blodgett, Cockrell, Coke, Faulkner, Gorman, Gray, Harris, Jones of Arkansas, Kenna, Morgan, Payne, Reagan, Turpie, Vest, Voorhees, Walthall and Wilson of Maryland—37.

Mr. Blair entered a motion to reconsider.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Summary of Proceedings in Senate and House.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—Mr. Cockrell offered in open session some petitions from labor organizations protesting against the ratification of the extradition treaty with Russia. Mr. Ingalls, who was in the chair, held that they could not be received in open session. Mr. Cockrell took an appeal, and the senate reversed the decision of the chair. Mr. Daniel spoke in favor of the Blair bill. The urgent deficiency appropriation bill was taken up and a number of amendments agreed to.

The house passed the bill authorizing the superintendent of the census to enumerate the Chinese residents of the United States and give to each a descriptive certificate, which certificate shall hereafter be the sole evidence of the right of such person to remain in the country.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—Mr. Sherman reported in the senate a substitute for his anti-trust bill with the alleged unconstitutional features eliminated. Consideration of the urgent deficiency bill was continued until 2 o'clock, when Mr. Hawley spoke in opposition to the Blair bill and Messrs. Moody and Chandler argued briefly in its support. Several public building bills were passed.

The house in committee of the whole discussed the pension appropriation bill.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—Mr. O'Neill (Pa.) presented the remonstrance of business men of Philadelphia against the increase of duty on oranges and lemons. Mr. Cooper called up the contested case of Mudd vs. Compton. The case was debated and pending a vote the house adjourned.

In the senate Mr. Pierce, Mr. Call and Mr. Evarts made speeches on the educational bill and Mr. Voorhees spoke at length on his resolution on agricultural depression, which he attributed to the prevailing high tariff.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—The house, after an extended partisan debate, passed the pension appropriation bill. A bill for the retirement of Gen. Fremont was passed. At last night's session fifteen private pension bills were passed.

Mr. Sherman addressed the senate in favor of his trust bill. Messrs. Vest and Hiscock sympathized with the objects of the bill, but believed it unconstitutional. Mr. Blair moved to reconsider the vote on the educational bill, which motion Mr. Ingalls moved to lay on the table.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—After long debate the senate passed a bill appropriating $300,000 for a public building at San Diego, Cal. Altogether about fifty bills were passed, most of them private pension bills.

After unimportant business the house listened to eulogies of E. J. Gay, late a member from Louisiana.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—The urgent deficiency bill was reported back in the house with certain amendments which were nonconcurred in. Another conference was ordered. The senate bill appropriating $1,200,000 for Rock creek public park in the District of Columbia was discussed and went over as unfinished business.

In the senate Mr. Hoar reported resolutions declaring that Saunders and Powers, the Republican senators from Montana, were entitled to seats. Mr. Gray reported a resolution favorable to the Democratic contestants. Speaking in support of the anti-trust bill Mr. Teller said he feared the Farmers' Alliance and the National Farmers' League would come under the ban of the bill. Mr. George said it would also apply to the Knights of Labor.

NEWS BREVITIES.

A shock of earthquake occurred at Bonn.

It is mysteriously rumored in Fredericksburg, Va., that a big attempt at fraud involving over $1,000,000 will shortly be brought to light in Stafford county.

Telegrams from Rio Janeiro state that yellow fever has broken out in the cities of Campinas and San Paulo.

The committee on commerce have agreed to report favorably to the house the bill to charter the company which proposes to build a bridge across the Hudson river between New York and Jersey City.

Chicago has another murder mystery. A woman supposed to be drunk was picked up in the street and died in the county hospital. After death it was discovered that she had undoubtedly been murdered.

Vegetables and orange blossoms were injured by frost in Florida.

Mr. Chauncey M. Depew and his family left New York for St. Augustine, Fla. Mr. Depew is endeavoring to get rid of an attack of the grip.

Mrs. Birchell was released from custody at Niagara Falls, Ont.

The North Dakota legislature adjourned sine die.

The London stock market is weak on account of Bismarck's retirement from office.

A serious collision occurred on the Northwestern railroad near Baraboo, Wis., in which six passengers were badly injured.

The premium on gold has declined to 158 per cent. at Buenos Ayres.

Daniel M. Fox, ex-mayor of Philadelphia, died at Atlantic City.

The senate in secret session confirmed the following postmasters: A. N. Brice, Sunbury, Pa.; E. W. Davis, Athens, Pa.; and John Pettenger, Washington, N. J.

Governor Ferry, of Washington, signed the Australian election system bill.

Five men whose votes were challenged at the recent city elections in Biddeford, Me., because their naturalization papers were issued by the municipal court were arraigned on a charge of illegal voting. They pleaded not guilty and gave bonds for their appearance in May.

Dispatches from various points in the Indian territory state that a general raid has been begun by United States Marshal Walker and his deputies against the sellers of intoxicating liquors.

The thirteenth annual session of the Supreme Council Royal Templars of Temperance will be opened in Buffalo on Tuesday next and will last four days.

The Pacific Northwest League was admitted to the protection of the national agreement. It consists of clubs at Portland, Seattle and Spokane.

Lake shore fruit growers in Michigan express the opinion that the peach crop of that state is a failure again this year.

The bodies of the victims of the recent massacre at Ubungus, Congo, were eaten by the natives.

Peter Pierson, a Chicago printer, jumped off the Robert street bridge in St. Paul and was instantly killed.

The Rothschields have signed a convention for the convertion of $75,000,000 of the last convertible 5 per cent. Russian loan.

Leprosy is dying out near Tracadie, N. B., where the government lazaretto is established. There were three deaths there last year.

The mayor of St. Louis is threatened with impeachment for vetoing the 90 cent gas bill.

The New York court of appeals decides that Murderer Kemmler must die by electricity.

President Harrison carried home about sixty-five ducks as trophies of his marksmanship at Bengie's Point, Md.

James Hyde shot and killed William Turnbull in front of Fourteenth Street theatre, New York. They were rival ticket speculators.

Ex-Napoleon Ives testified before the committee investigating the New York sheriff's office. He said that during his tenancy in Ludlow street jail it cost him $10,000 for board and extras. He paid nearly $10,000 in bribes for a Sunday's outing.

Michael Brady, a guest of Mr. Richard Seybold, of Westfield, N. J., was taken out of bed by White Caps and forced to leave the town. He has returned and will fight it out.

The McCalla court of inquiry heard several of the officers of the Enterprise in reply to questions prepared by the court concerning the efficiency of administration on board that ship.

The Berlin labor conference has adopted a resolution favoring the prohibition of the employment of children under 12 years of age in factories and mines.

The steamer Ethel Gwendoline foundered off Rattray Head, Scotland, and seven were drowned.

The excursion steamer Charles Macalester was launched at Wilmington, Del. She will ply between Washington and Mt. Vernon, on the Potomac.

Bishop Esher declares that, notwithstanding Bishop Bowman had been deposed from office in Chicago, Bowman is still a bishop, and Esher will insist upon continuing in office on the same ground unless the courts are appealed to.

McAuliffe's winnings from Friday night's prize fight in San Francisco will amount to at least $15,000.

The marquis of Hartington left Cairo on his return to England.

The German authorities have held a slave dealer named Swahill for trying to embark slaves at Bagamovo, Zanzibar.

The sentence of Sheriff Flack, of New York, was postponed until Friday. The eavesdropping in the jury room may result in a new trial.

The case of the New York Exhibition company against Shortstop Ward was argued. Judgment was reserved.

Mrs. Nat. Goodwin made an ineffectual attempt at suicide during a fit of jealousy at St. Louis.

In searching the ruins of the fire which destroyed the Stetson and Post block in Seattle, Wash., the charred remains of three bodies were found—two men and one woman.

THE MARKETS.

Prices on the Stock, Produce and Petroleum Exchange.

PHILADELPHIA, March 24.—The market was steady. Pennsylvania was dull and firm. Lehigh Valley and Lehigh Navigation were quiet. There was some demand for Huntingdon and Broad Top preferred, and the stock advanced. Philadelphia and Erie was strong. Reading was dull and firm and the general mortgage 4s and preference income bonds were strong.

Lehigh Valley	51¾	Reading g. m. 4s	83
N. Pac. com	31¾	Reading 1st pf. 5s	66¼
N. Pac. pf	73½	Reading 2d pf. 5s	47¼
Pennsylvania	53¾	Reading 3d pf. 5s	39
Reading	20 1-16	H. and B. T. com	—
Lehigh Nav	51¾	H. and B. T. pf.	42¾
St. Paul	69¼	W. N. Y. and P.	8

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, March 24.—State and western flour quiet and firm, low extras, $2.15@2.65; city mills, $4.25@4.50; city mills patents, $4.75@5.15.

Wheat—No. 2 red slow; ½@¾c. lower, easy; May, 88¼@88¾c.; June, 87½@87 9-16c.; July, 85⅝@85¾c.; August, 84½@84¾c.; December, 87¼@87⅝c.

Barley—Dull; state, 45@56c.; western, 45@52c.; Canadian, 57@60c.

Corn—No. 2 dull; ½@¾c. lower, easy; mixed western, 32@39¼c.

Oats—No. 2 dull and steady; state, 28½@35c.; western, 27½@35c.

Beef—Firm, fair demand; plate, $7.75@8.25.; extra mess, $7.25@7.75.

Pork—Quiet and unchanged; new mess, $11.50@12; old mess, $10.25@10.75; extra prime, $9.50@10.

Lard—Slow and easy; steam rendered, $6.50.

Eggs—Firm and unchanged; state and Pennsylvania, 14½@14¾c.; western, 14¼@14½c.; southern, 13@14½c.

The Oil Market.

PHILADELPHIA, March 24.—Oil opened at 87c., declined to 85c. and closed at 85½c.

PITTSBURG, March 24.—Market opened at 86¾c.; touched 86¼c.; declined to 84⅝c., and at noon had rallied to 85½c.

Centre Hall Mills.

All grades of Roller Flour constantly on hand, at wholesale to dealers and at retail

—o—

All grades of Chop.

—o—

Granulated Corn Meal of the finest grades.

—o—

Bran, fine and coarse.

—o—

COAL, always on hand, Hard, Soft and Woodland, all sizes.

—o—

TERMS, for Flour, Feed and Coal, *Strictly Cash*

—o—

All kinds of grain wanted and cash paid for same.

Kurtz & Son.

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LOCATED IN ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL AND HEALTHFUL SPOTS IN THE ALLEGHENY REGION; UNDENOMINATIONAL; OPEN TO BOTH SEXES; TUITION FREE; BOARD AND OTHER EXPENSES VERY LOW.

LEADING DEPARTMENTS OF STUDY.

1. AGRICULTURE (*Three Courses.*) and AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY; with constant illustrations on the Farm and in the Laboratory.
2. BOTANY and HORTICULTURE; theoretical and practical. Students taught original study with the microscope.
3. CHEMISTRY; with an unusually full and thorough course in the Laboratory.
4. CIVIL ENGINEERING; very extensive field practice with best modern instruments.
5. HISTORY; Ancient and Modern, with original investigation.
6. LADIES' COURSE IN LITERATURE and SCIENCE; Two years. Ample facilities for Music, vocal and instrumental.
7. LANGUAGE and LITERATURE; Latin (optional.) French, German and English (required.) one or more continued through the entire course.
   MATHEMATICS and ASTRONOMY; pure and applied.
9. MECHANIC ARTS; combining shop work with study, three years' course; New building and equipment.
10. MECHANICAL ENGINEERING; theoretical and practical.
11. MENTAL, MORAL and POLITICAL SCIENCE; Constitutional Law and History, Political Economy, etc.
12. MILITARY SCIENCE; instruction theoretical and practical, including each arm of the service.
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GERMANY'S CRISIS

PRINCE BISMARCK'S RESIGNATION ACCEPTED.

THE CAUSE OF HIS RETIREMENT.

BERLIN, March 18, 5 P. M.—It is just announced that Prince Bismarck's resignation of the Chancellorship was accepted by the Emperor at noon to-day.

All the members of the Imperial Ministry resigned at the same time Bismarck tendered his resignation.

The report is repeated to-day that the Emperor proposes to appoint General Von Caprivi, who is now commander of the Tenth Army Corps, to the Chancellorship.

It is stated in well-informed political circles that the present difference between the Emperor and Prince Bismarck is irreconcilable. It arises from the Chancellor's refusal to accede to a request made by Dr. Windthorst, the leader of the Clerical party in Germany, to restore to the Duke of Cumberland, the claimant of the throne of Hanover, the larger portion of the Guelph fund.

The attitude of the Emperor in opposing Prince Bismarck in this matter is taken as an indication of his desire to conciliate the Clerical party. If the Government is to secure a working majority in the new Reichstag it cannot well get on without the party of the Centre, which Dr. Windthorst controls.

LONDON, March 18.—The following despatch has been received at the London office to-night, via Cologne, from your Berlin correspondent:

The great question discussed is who will be Bismarck's successor. Most men incline to the idea that Dr. Hinzpeter will be the man. He is known to be in sympathy with the Emperor's social reform and to entertain political views in direct opposition to the Chancellor.

But even if the Chancellor goes, there is scarcely a doubt that Count Herbert Bismarck will retain his position as the head of Foreign Affairs. Herbert Bismarck will retain full power, while the Chancellor will be retired with all the honors of war.

Hereafter the Emperor will be his own Chancellor. If Hinzpeter does succeed Bismarck he will be little more than a private secretary to the Emperor.

The immediate cause of the crisis is obscure, but it is believed to be the Emperor's Socialist policy, which is having a great effect in international as well as in domestic affairs. The Emperor cajobes where Bismarck favors the cudgel.

Another despatch says:

The belief increases that Count Herbert will remain. This causes confidence at the Bourse to-night. Herr von Boettioner is named as the Chancellor's successor. The *World of Haute Finance* of Berlin is not in the least anxious about the future.

BERLIN, March 19.—The authenti reasons for Prince Bismarck's retirement are these: The Emperor asked him to remain as Chancellor, but to resign the Presidency of the Imperial Ministry, so that each Minister should be directly responsible to the Crown for his own department. This, of course, meant that the Emperor intended to be his own Prime Minister.

An answer was demanded by Monday night. None, however, arriving, the Emperor sent an aid-de-camp for Prince Bismarck's reply, which arrived the same night, in the form of a complete and absolute resignation of all his offices. Thereupon General Caprivi became the Chancellor, but not the Prime Minister. Eulengberg, whom Bismarck had displaced, got an important post. Waldersee, the Chief of Staff, suddenly started for Italy, to the immense surprise of everybody.

The Emperor's severe criticism on his work as the General of the Staff is supposed to be the reason of his departure. Prince Bismarck packed up and quited the Capital to spend his birthday at Friedrichsruhe and to become a country gentleman. The *Voss Zeitung* remarks on all this, that not a hand was raised nor a pen stroke drawn to induce the great Chancellor to remain in office; bitter satire on the fidelity of Bismarck's former partisans.

—John McCann, Charles Harris and Thomas Gallagher, prisoners in the jail in Montevista, Colorado, recently overpowered the Sheriff when he went to give them their evening meal, and escaped. The Sheriff and a posse stated in pursuit, and upon overtaking the fugitives were fired upon. The Sheriff returned the fire, and all three of the escaped prisoners were killed. None of the Sheriff's posse were injured.

—Near Hot Springs, in Madison county, North Carolina, a few days ago, a twelve-year-old son of S. D. Chambers accidentally shot and killed his mother. The father had just returned from Hot Springs with a valise containing some articles for the family. He put down the valise and stepped out when the boy looked into it to see what his father had brought him. He found a pistol and said to his mother, "See what pa brought home." The pistol was discharged, the ball striking his mother in the breast.

—A despatch from Cleveland, Ohio, says that Arthur Henry, the station agent and telegraph operator at Hartsburg, on the Nickel Plate Road, was murdered on the evening of the 18th. The office is in a store, and Henry slept there. A burglar gained an entrance to the store, and, on Henry's refusal to open the safe he shot him. Henry Leggett has been arrested in Bedford, Iowa, for murder. His wife and daughter, aged 12 years, were arrested for complicity. The murder for which the arrests were made was committed in Page county, near Shambaugh, in 1886. The victim was the father of Leggatt's wife, who lived with his daughter. The crime was committed for the old man's effects, which consisted of a gold watch, $65 in money and a span of mules. Hugh Taylor was also arrested for complicity in the crime.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

—Mr. and Mrs. Lemuel Eastburn were killed on the 15th by their team being struck by a train as they were crossing the Reading Railroad at Bridgeport, Pa. Eastburn was a prosperous farmer in Upper Merion township. Henry Purdy, accompanied by his wife and daughter, was driving across the tracks of the Michigan Central Road, in Jackson, Michigan, on the 15th, when the wagon was struck by an engine, and all three were killed. Henry Boes was killed, and his wife fatally injured, at Holland, Michigan, on the 15th, by being struck by a train.

—On the morning of the 15th a landslide in the southern part of Troy, New York, swept away the two-story brick residence of Patrick Canfield, and demolished the one-story frame dwelling of John Laurenson. Four families resided in Canfield's house. Mrs. Margaret Noonan and her daughter, Mrs. Johanna Hogan, both widows, and Annie Burns, 11 years old, were killed. Mrs. John Ahearn and infant, Thomas Laurenson and Mrs. Pat. Canfield, Jr., were injured, but not seriously.

—Reports received from the tobacco growing counties in western North Carolina show that at least one-third of the plants in the beds have been killed by the cold weather which prevailed on the evening of the 15th and 16th. The peach and apple crops are almost wholly destroyed. The mercury stood at 10 above zero on the morning of the 16th

—The bodies of two Yale students, Edwin Rowe, Jr., a member of the senior scientific class, and Jarius Kennan, a member of the freshman scientific class, were washed ashore at West Haven, on the 17th. On the morning of the 16th, they hired a small sail boat and went to Milford, about eight miles down the sound. They started for home about 5 o'clock in the afternoon against a strong wind and a heavy sea. Their boat was dashed against the breakwater and the young men thrown into the water and both of them were drowned.

—Secretary Proctor, on the 18th, authorized the Mississippi River Commission to expend $100,000 for the protection of levees along the Mississippi river in the fourth district, which extends from Warrenton, Miss., to the head of the Passes, a distance of 484 miles. This is in addition to the $20,000 allotted to the Morgansea levee.

—The Mississippi river has fallen one-tenth of an inch at Vicksburg in 24 hours, and seven inches since the 15th. At Lake Providence, Louisiana, it is falling at the rate of 2½ inches in 24 hours. The crevasse at Raleigh was, on the 19th, 3000 feet wide and 12 deep. The White river in Arkansas rose 10 inches at Clarendon on the evening of the 17th, and has since been rising at the rate of an inch per hour. The town of Clarendon is inundated.

—The Denver and Rio Grande Southern Railroad, in Colorado, was opened over the Cumbres Mountain, on the evening of the 17th, after several weeks' effort. The snow along the track for miles is ten to thirty feet deep. The opening of the railroad will bring relief to the people of some of the interior towns, who were beginning to get short of provisions.

—Secretary Proctor has authorized an additional expenditure of $50,000 for the protection of the levees on the Mississippi river, in the Third and Fourth Districts, making the total allotment for this purpose $170,000.

—A telegram from Tallulah, Louisiana, says that all west of there is a vast sheet of water to the hills of Bayou Macon. The water in the overflowed section is not rising so rapidly, as it is finding its natural outlets. The road-bed of the Vicksburg, Shreveport and Pacific Railway has several feet to spare, and there is but little danger of through traffic being suspended.

—Joseph Nodak and his brother-in-law a man named Sokoloski, had a disagreement in Braidwood, Illinois, on the evening of the 18th. Nodak, who was drunk, crept up to the window of Sokoloski's house and fired through the window where he supposed his victim was sleeping, instantly killing his daughter, Statsa Sokoloski, aged 14 years.

—An epidemic of diphtheria is raging in portions of Luzerne county, Penna. Its centre is the district around Lehman township, ten miles from Wilkesbarre, and many deaths have occurred, the disease being of a malignant type.

—J. L. Sterrett, of Sterrettania, Penna., left St. Louis on the evening of the 19th, with $2300 in his inside pocket. On the train he met an honest-looking man who said he lived near Mr. Sterrett's home. When the train arrived at Cleveland, on the 20th, the stranger snatched Mr. Sterrett's pocket-book, and escaped. Sterrett is an old man, and is said to be left penniless by the robbery.

—A heavy storm raged at Long Branch, New Jersey, on the 20th, and before noon the telegraph wires, both North and South, were down. The surf ran high and strong all day, and Ocean avenue bluff was badly damaged in several places.

—A freight train on the West Pennsylvania Railroad ran into a rock near Bagdad Station, Pa., on the evening of the 19th. Conductor Riegle was badly and several other train hands slightly injured.

—Dr. M. A. Rust, a prominent physician, in Richmond, Virginia, fell from a ladder on the 20th, at his residence and was instantly killed.

—The new city directory in Baltimore contains 5033 more names than last year, indicating an increase in population of 16,537 souls and a present population of 518,888. This is figured on the basis of 3¼ persons to each name.

—A telegram from Havana, Cuba, says that the sugar crop, though much smaller than expected, will show an increase of 10 per cent. as compared with the previous crop. A largely increased area was devoted to cane culture last year. On some estates at Sagua the crops are from 40 to 45 per cent. less than was expected.

—Frederick Jones, 19 years of age, a crayon artist, was arrested in St. Joseph, Missouri, on the 20th, for counterfeiting United States $5 Treasury notes. Jones's method of counterfeiting was peculiar. He used no dies, but made crayon copies of the genuine notes. The counterfeits are pronounced by the officers to be exceptionally deceptive.

—Miss Jessie White, aged 19 years, committed suicide in Joliet, Illinois, on the evening of the 20th, by shooting herself through the heart. It is stated that she had been persecuted by anonymous letter writers.

—Edwin Cooper, ex-Treasurer of Greenfield, Wis., on the 20th, pleaded guilty of murder in the second degree, and was sentenced to 20 years' imprisonment. He killed his brother Peter a few months ago.

—Benjamin Grewell was lynched at Robinson Station, Kentucky, on the evening of the 19th, by a mob of about 20 persons. Two years ago Grewell defrauded the farmers in that locality by buying stock and paying for it with bogus checks. He then fled to the mountains, but ventured back, vainly thinking that his evil deeds had been forgotten.

—Thomas Halloran, a saloon keeper in Stamford, Connecticut, shot and killed Thomas Plunkett, in a drunken row on the evening of the 19th. E. B. McCurdy, conductor on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, was on the 20th, shot and dangerously wounded by a colored man named Daniels, and in return shot and killed his assailant. The tragedy occurred on a train at Bay Minette, Alabama, and grew out of an attempt by the conductor to eject Daniels for refusing to pay his fare.

51st CONGRESS.—First Session.

SENATE.

In the U. S. Senate on the 17th, Mr. Cockrell rose to present a petition against the Extradition Treaty with Russia, but the Presiding Officer held that petitions relating to business pending in executive session should be presented in executive session. After debate, the Chair submitted the question whether the petition should be received in open session and it was decided that it should be. Mr. Voorhees offered a preamble and resolution declaring it the highest duty of Congress in the present crisis to give prompt attention to the adoption of such measures as are required for the relief of the farmers and other overtaxed and underpaid labors of the United States. The Educational bill came up as unfinished business, and was advocated by Mr. Daniel, of Virginia, and opposed by Mr. Morgan. The bill then went over. The Urgent Deficiency bill was considered, pending which the Senate adjourned.

In the U. S. Senate, on the 18th, Mr. Sherman, from the Finance Committee, reported a substitute for his Anti-Trust bill, and it was placed on the calendar. The Urgent Deficiency bill was passed with amendments, one of them authorizing the use of $5000 for the relief of the Turtle Mountain Indians. Mr. Hawley spoke in opposition to the Blair Education bill. After passing 11 public building bills, making appropriations aggregating $1,655,000, the Senate adjourned.

In the U. S. Senate on the 19th. A bill increasing the appropriation for a public building in Troy, New York, to $500,000 was reported and placed on the calendar. Mr. Voorhees made a speech on his resolution in reference to agricultural depression. The Blair Eductional bill came up as unfinished business, and Mr. Evarts spoke in support of the measure. The McKinley Administrative Customs bill was reported and placed on the calendar. Adjourned.

In the United States Senate, on the 20th, Mr. Cockrell presented a remonstrance from business men of Philadelphia against an increase of the duty on oranges and lemons. The Maryland contested case of Mudd vs. Compton was discussed, pending which the House adjourned.

In the House on the 20th, a bill was passed for a public building in York, Penna. The Mudd-Compton contested case, from Maryland, was taken up, and Mudd was declared entitled to the seat by a vote of 159 to 145. The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Pension Appropriation bill, but the committee immediately rose and the House adjourned.

HOUSE.

In the House, on the 17th, a motion to suspend the rules and make the Dingley bill, abolishing compulsory pilotage, a continuing order for March 27th, was lost—yeas, 112; nays, 122. Bills were passed, under suspension of the rules, providing for a census of the Chinese in the United States, transferring the revenue cutter service to the Navy Department, and creating the offices of Assistant General Superintendent and Chief Clerk of the Railway Mail Service. Adjourned.

In the House, on the 18th, on motion of Mr. Merrill, of Kansas, a resolution was adopted asking the Secretary of the Interior for data relative to the payment of pensions, and an estimate of the amount of money that will be required to pay arrearages in case the limitation of the Arrears Act is repealed. The bill to repeal the Timber Culture laws was considered. The Pension Appropriation bill was considered in Committee of the Whole. Adjourned.

In the House, on the 19th, Mr. O'Neill presented a remonstrance from business men of Philadelphia against an increase of the duty on oranges and lemons. The Maryland contested case of Mudd vs. Compton was discussed, pending which the House adjourned.

In the House on the 20th, a bill was passed for a public building in York, Penna. The Mudd-Compton contested case, from Maryland, was taken up, and Mudd was declared entitled to the seat by a vote of 159 to 145. The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Pension Appropriation bill, but the committee immediately rose and the House adjourned.

Grandmother's Waiting.

EBEN E. REXFORD.

GRANDMOTHER'S face is wrinkled,
And her eyes have grown so dim
That she cannot read her Bible
Nor follow through the hymn.
And her hands are often idle,
For knitting tires them so,
But her brain is always busy
With thoughts of Heaven, I know,
Grandmother's waiting, waiting,
To hear God's summons given
And dreaming of her dear ones
Gone o'er the hills to Heaven.

It always thrills me strangely
To think of her waiting there,
At the gates of God's white city,
With its sun on her silver hair,
To meet her husband's kisses,
And to hear him softly say:
"I have waited a long time, darling,
For this happy, happy, day!"
Grandmother's waiting, waiting,
To hear God's summons given,
And dreaming of her dear ones
Gone o'er the hills to Heaven.

I think, sometimes, as I watch her,
That she sees them, for a smile
Breaks over her face, as she whispers,
"Yes, dear, in a little while."
Only a little more waiting
This side of Paradise,
And grandmother will be young again
With her dear ones in the skies.
Grandmother's waiting, waiting,
To hear God's summons given,
And dreaming of her dear ones
Gone o'er the hills to Heaven.

THE LUCKY--BONE.

Robert Ellis walked slowly beneath the drooping orchard boughs, absently plucking the heads of the tall field daisies and apparently paying little attention to the chat of his companion, Miss Harriet Redford, albeit she was the acknowledged belle of Broad Oaks.

He knew that in the gossip of the neighborhood he and Harriet had long since been allotted to each other as a "suitable match;" and it was only a few months past that he had come to seriously consider the situation, and tried hard to persuade himself into a warmer feeling for the handsome, clever, and confident girl, whose liking for himself was sufficiently manifest to be flattering to his vanity, had he possessed of any.

The attempt, however, was suddenly cut short by the discovery that he had, without an effort and almost unknown to himself, fallen in love with Gracie King, the saucy, coquettish and altogether charming maiden who had come to spend the summer with his Aunt Ellen, on the farm adjoining his own.

Then Robert had felt a conviction that his fate was already fixed for him, and from that time had done his best to win Gracie's favor.

But he was a quiet and rather shy young man, with but little confidence in his own ability of bearing off the prize for which others besides himself were striving.

And she was such a flirt! How could he trust her when he saw how she carried on with Dick Lowery, whom he knew that she did not much like? or how hope to succeed where rich Squire Willis' handsome and dashing son had met with small favor?

Still he was constantly in Gracie's society; and there were times when something in her look or tone, or in the blush with which she greeted him, would stir in his heart a wild hope and almost conviction that she really cared for him.

Of course she knew that he loved her; for though he had never had the courage to tell her in so many words, he could see it at times in a certain consciousness which he could not but recognize.

And yet she gave him no encouragement, and was often capricious, and sarcastic, and even cold toward him so that now Robert felt as though he could give half of his estate to know whether she did really care for him.

It was to Gracie's gay voice and light laughter, and not to Harriet's, that he was now listening, as they came floating across the garden-hedge, and presently he came in sight of her, as, with uplifted arm and airy pose, she strove to catch a gorgeous butterfly, while Dick Lowrey, with his straw hat, was making awkward attempts to assist her.

In her transparent pink dress and fluttering ribbons, and with her fleecy golden curls waving beneath the brim of her light garden hat, she reminded Robert Ellis of the little porcelain Watteau figures which he had seen in the city store windows—only that her face had in it so much more of character and expression.

"Oh, don't hurt him!" she cried, as Dick made a sudden swoop with the hat. "I only want to look at him awhile, and then let him go. There! I have him at last."

Harriet King laughed, and said in a tone which Robert did not quite like.

"How characteristic that is of Gracie! To catch him and let him go! And she looks just like a butterfly herself. I wonder if she really has a heart!"

Gracie's next word seemed as answer to this question.

"Poor little thing! how his wings tremble! Don't be afraid, my little beauty. I would not hurt a hair of your head—I mean a feather of your downy wing—for the world. There, fly away and enjoy your little life while you may!"

And with a light, soft motion of her hand, she wafted the insect into the air.

"Do you treat men as you do butterflies?" inquired Robert, as he stood beside her.

"How?" with an expression of innocent inquiry.

"Why, make captives of them, amuse yourself with them for awhile, and then send them off as you did that poor insect."

"This one came fluttering around me. If men and butterflies hold themselves aloof, I don't trouble myself to catch them."

What did she mean? for her cheek flushed slightly, and she gave a queer little toss of her head.

Harriet glanced sharply at her, and a flush arose to her cheek also. It was clear that for some reason, these two two girls had no affection for each other.

Dick led Harriet aside to look at Uncle Ambrose's beehive.

Gracie stood on the garden walk, slowly plucking the petals from a growing rose.

"Are you going to the picnic next Thursday?" she asked, looking up at Robert with a half-shy, appealing look, as if in apology for her late sharp speech.

"I have not thought about it. Shall you go?"

"I don't know. They say it will be pleasant.

Should he ask her to go with him? But why should he, when she would no doubt prefer Dick Lowrey's more agreeable and entertaining society?

He did not wish to force her into an unwilling acceptance of his company.

And while he stood hesitating, the girl suddenly tore away the whole of the rose leaves and tossed them impatiently into the air.

What a changeable incomprehensible creature she was! Robert thought.

As the two approached the house they found the family on the wide piazza enjoying the pleasant evening air. Little Flossie, seated on the top step, was busily polishing something on her white apron.

"What have you there, Pet?" said Robert, with whom she was a specia favorite.

She held up a little horse-shoe shaped chicken bone, white and shining as ivory.

"I got it at supper. It's a lucky-bone, and I mean to let you pull it with me, Cousin Robert, because you brought me the big pear to-day. You know if you get the shortest piece and stick it over the parlor door you'll marry the first pretty lady that stops under it."

"What nonsense!" laughed Gracie. "You don't believe in that, do you Flossie.

"Nancy says it's true, and she knows!" returned Flossie, with a sublime faith in the kitchen girl.

"Nancy isn't the only one who believes in the charm of the lucky-bone in bringing about marriages," said Aunt Ellen smiling. "Ask Cousin Rebecca, here?"

"To-be-sure," replied Miss Rebecca, promptly. "Why, I know of at least two matches that were brought about by my lucky-bones. One of the parties was Sophy Jones, that I was bridesmaid to—let me see—more than thirty years gone, and she's dead now, poor creature. I recollec' as if 'twas yesterday when I put that bone over the parlor door and Billy Jones came walking in and stopped under it a minnit to take off his hat and make a bow and they were married less than six months after."

"I dare say he knew about the bone being there," said Flossie's grown sister, Lucy, laughing.

"Well, he always gave out as he didn't and I know it twasn't so with the other match. That was your aunt Liza's own. We was spending the day at the Wither's and she got the lucky-bone at dinner, and who should walk right under it but your Uncle Jeems, that she'd never set eyes on before! Then she whispered to me that her lot was fixed, and she'd have to marry him; and she did."

"I dare say she'd have married him all the same if there'd been no lucky bone in the case," laughed Aunt Ellen. "But you can try your fortune in the same way Robert, and see what it has for you."

Flossie eagerly held out her prize and he took one end in his strong fingers, while she held on to the other with both hands.

A struggle ensued, seeming on her part as if for life and death, but the bone snapped in Robert's fingers.

"I am sorry Flossie—" he commenced; but she interrupted him.

"Well, I'm glad, 'cause I'm not old enough yet to get married, and you are. Now you'll put it right over the parlor door, and you'll be sure to marry the first one that steps under is.

He laughed at the prophecy, and carelessly slipped the homely charm into his vest pocket as Harriet and Dick Lowrey came up the steps. Then he forgot about it until an hour later.

Dick Lowrey, who was to drive Harriet home, had gone out to see about his buggy, and Harriet was upstairs with Lucy, having a few moments' confidential chat before parting.

Robert Ellis and Gracie were alone in the parlor. He drew out his watch, and with it came the lucky-bone.

"Ah, I had forgotten my promise to Flossie," he said; and reaching up, placed the charm above the door.

"I wonder how that foolish nation came to be so popular?" said Gracie, with a little half-scornful smile.

"Probably from the resemblance in shape to a horseshoe, which the superstitious place over the housedoor, for luck," he replied.

And just then light footsteps were heard coming down the stairs and approaching the parlor door.

The eyes of both turned thither, and Robert did not see how his companion's cheek changed color, and she seemed to be unconsciously holding her breath.

Lucy passed the door, and Harriet followed, paused and seemed about to enter, when Aunt Ellen's voice was heard calling to her, and she passed on.

"There!" you have just missed your fate!" said Gracie, laughing.

"Perhaps it is only postponed," he answered, lightly. "But you will excuse me while I step out and deliver a message to Dick for Squire Willis? It will save the squire a long ride in the morning."

The buggy was coming round to the gate, and Robert stood on the porch and waited for it.

Involuntarily his eyes turned to the parlor window, through which, himself invisible, he could see Gracie seated as he had left her.

How pretty she was, with her eyes bright and her cheeks flushed with a changing color.

He saw her rise and stand looking for an instant, hesitating, and looking half fearfully around.

Of what was she afraid?

But while he watched she glided swiftly across the room to the door almost on tip toe, looked up, and deliberately placed herself—exactly under the lucky-bone.

At first Robert could hardly believe his own eyes. But then, with a shock of joy, came the sudden impulse to take advantage of this fortunate moment—to surprise her before she could escape him.

With a step as light and noiseless as her own he stood before her, face to face.

"Gracie!" he said, in a low voice, that trembled in its earnestness, "do you know where you are standing? Do you know that it is you whom fate has sent to me. Tell me, dear, that I may claim you?"

What could she say or do? He had seized both her hands and held them firmly, while his eyes sought hers, and with crimson blushes and a sudden gush of tears she yielded to her fate.

It was scarcely a moment in which they stood thus; but that brief time sufficed to secure the heart-happiness of each.

Harriet and Dick, as they entered the hall, could both see enough to convince them that their own hopes were at an end; and perhaps this was the beginning of a sympathetic tie between them, for their marriage took place about the time of Robert's wedding.

"I always said," remarked Cousin Rebecca, as she knitted a toilet-tidy for a wedding-present, 'I always did hold and maintain that there's virtue in lucky bones. A body can't tell exactly how it comes about; but this is the third match that I've known to be brought on by a lucky-bone. The wonder is that the folks don't try it more frequently."

The Difference Between The Two

Two of the largest cities in the Union, New York and Philadelphia are in close proximity—only about two hours apart, with an immense difference in their respective business lives. New York may be likened to a Bee Hive with its vast multitude of busy workers who, during business hours do not take time to eat. All is a rush and an excitable activity, while the business element of Philadelphia moves in a slow, easy manner, and does not feast on its nervous vitality. The Philadelphian eats slow, lives slow and dies slow, while the New Yorker eats fast, lives fast and dies fast. The average business man of Philadelphia takes one hour to eat, masticate and relish his noon meal, while the New Yorker only takes from five to fifteen minutes to gulp down his, and is at work before his food has had time to settle. No wonder the New York press is full of advertised remedies for dyspeptics and nervous wrecks.

Population in the South.

Recently gathered statistics show that the present population of the southern states is 19,489,150, as against 14,638,936 in 1880, being an increase in ten years in the whole south of over 33 per cent. The white population of the South has increased a little over 3,200,000, being now 12,218,430, while the colored population shows an increase in ten years of about 1,600,000, being at this time 7,270,720.

Contest of Colors.

Up in the red man's country, in which representatives of nearly all races appear to have congregated, there was a fistic contest between Messrs. Blue and White, and strangely enough they were both black. The black men were arrested by the red man and tried before a white man. It was not a war of races or of color.

—A little girl, 5 years old, has arrived in Patterson, N. J., having traveled by rail alone from Saginaw City, Mich. The child, at the request of her father, was shipped as express matter, with a tag about her neck giving her name and destination and also the key of her trunk

In the Twilight.

BERTHA PACKARD ENGLET.

They sat in their soft-cushioned rockers,
In front of the bright, cheerful grate,
And they talked of the years that were fleeting—
The short years that never would wait.
Their dear locks were white,
And dim was their sight,
And they lived in the years long ago;
For they talked of their youth-time sunny and bright,
As they cheerfully rocked to and fro,

They made such a beautiful picture—
Those two people aged and gray,
With their sunrise far, far behind them
And nearing the calm close of day.
All gloom they dispel,
For all must be well,
With the two saintly souls 'neath our roof.
Their hope is in Christ; He knows them full well,
Their life's work has been ample proof.

Still they sit by themselves in the twilight—
The hour which they call their own,
As they have ever since those days long ago
When the two were living alone.
They have stood side by side,
And stormed every tide,
And their love has grown stronger each day;
And we think it a blessing that we can provide
For them on their Heavenward way.

THE LIFTED CLOUD.

"Rosa, darling, are you quite happy? If I ever cause you a moment's unhappiness may I wear horns forever, like my fiendish prompter. Father and mother dote upon you; won't you try to love them, pet?"

Thus spoke a young and handsome husband to his beautiful bride during their honeymoon, while on a visit to his parents.

The youthful Rosa folded her hands meekly over her bosom and answered solemnly:

"Wilbur, thy people shall be my people."

So far good, but soon misunderstandings and heartaches, arising from conflicting tastes and habits, overshadowed their little romance.

The happy couple became tired of visiting and, disgusted with boarding, then they went to housekeeping, and, having ample means, furnished their house in elegant style. Rosa was satisfied, but thought that one more picture was needed to fill a certain vacancy on the parlor wall, and whenever she expressed a particular wish for anything Wilbur, lover like, was quick to gratify it. One day she was surprised and delighted to find that he had placed one there. She was a weman of cultivated tastes, and was really shocked upon examining it more closely.

It was a representation of the death of Washington—the mourning family with different expressions of grief upon their countenances were grouped around the dying hero; a negro, black as night, peeped from behind the drapery of the bed, while above hovered the goddess of liberty with a sorrowful, half averted face. It was painted in glowing colors in most execrable taste.

Rosa turned away in dismay, and met the smiling eyes of her husband, who had entered unperceived.

"What do you think of it, dear?" he pleasantly inquired.

"It is the most horrible daub I ever saw," she replied, scornfully.

"Daub, Rosa? The painting is somewhat faulty, I admit, but the design is fine, is it not? Observe the figure of Liberty mourning the loss of her champion."

"Indeed," said his wife, mischievously, "I can't decide whether the goddess is weeping over the dead general or over the intensely black negro, who appears to be wiping his nose upon the curtains. I suppose this is one of your jokes, Wilbur, but pray remove this unsightly blot immediately, lest some inopportune visitor happen in and shame us."

"No, Rosa; I intend it shall remain," he replied emphatically; "it is a very impressive picture."

"Very," said she, sarcastically, "nothing can be more impressive than a death scene—it is especially suggestive for the walls of a parlor."

"Rosa!"

"Wilbur!"

"You are a fool," he exclaimed, with rising anger.

"Then I'm not a suitable wife for a gentleman of discriminating tastes and politeness," she retorted with bitterness.

Then she rushed to her own room, threw herself upon a chair, flung her arms half across the table and burst into a storm of hysterical sobs.

All their little variances rose to her mind; how very singular that Wilbur should admire this odious picture; she had often heard his judicious comments upon various works of art; never before had she known him to be so deficient in judgment. Surely there must be some hidden motive for such conduct.

What could it be? The longer she entertained this idea the more convinced she became that there was a mystery attached to it, and a feeling of jealousy was aroused in her heart.

While indulging in the luxury of this good cry a lady friend called and she was obliged to calm herself sufficiently to receive her.

"Dear Mrs. Plant," she exclaimed, piteously, "I am very unhappy; Wilbur has called me a fool—and I—I thought that the first year of married life was always the happiest."

"Not always, dear Rosa; it takes years to learn the ins and outs of each others' character, as well as to assimilate in habits and tastes, but don't be disconsolate; love has as many lives as the proverbial cat."

"You can joke, Mrs. Plant, but I feel my heart is breaking."

"Well—well, dear, one of the most insupportable pangs that can afflict the sensitive heart, disenchanting forever the bright illusions of life, is the first doubt of the idol of our affections," replied her friend, laughing; "but seriously, Rosa, I am a veteran and have passed through many a slight skirmish. Come, cheer up; your heart is tender, but not past mending. You must go home with me over the river; I dare say that irate husband of yours has already eaten his way through a whole bill of fare. Depend upon it, if he starves his love for a while, he will not starve his stomach."

Rosa accompanied Mrs. Plant to her handsome home, leaving word for her husband that she would return the next day. While crossing the ferry her friend, noticing her sadness, sought to divert her thoughts from that dreadful epithet of "fool," which she said was ringing in her ears continually.

"Rosa," she said pleasantly, "you must not allow trifles to worry you so. Men are fickle creatures at best. Let me tell you a secret; it may be helpful to you.

"I was not my Charlie's first love; you look incredulous, but he himself told me all about it—when in his 20th year he took a fancy to a pretty girl and visited her frequently, finding her more attractive and interesting upon each visit.

"Of course it was impossible even to hint at a marriage just then, as he was only a clerk upon a very small salary indeed, but Charlie was a wise chap—he determined to wait patiently until he could ask her, especially as he fancied that she would not say no.

"One evening he invited her to accompany him to the fair of the American institute. I dare say she was pleased enough to promenade with a handsome fellow like Charlie, and they uttered a great deal of soft nonsense as they promenaded together through the immense hall."

Rosa smiled, and Mrs. Plant knew that the cloud was lifting.

"You know how 'tis yourself," she said, smiling in return.

"At last," she continued, "the loving pair came to a confectioner's stand, plentifully supplied with a tempting display of goods.

"'I know you are fond of candies,' said Charlie. 'Will you have some.'

"Thereupon she selected whatever suited her taste, and as he took out his pocketbook to pay for them the confectioner remarked that the package being rather bulky he had made two of it.

"'You can carry this one, miss,' he said, handing her quite a large bundle, 'and here is another for your young man. Three dollars. I hope they'll please the lady, and that you'll call again.'"

"Rosa now laughed heartily and her friend joined in her mirth.

"Three dollars' worth of candy! Had he heard aright? Fifty cents or even $1 was quite enough to spare. Why, all he had in the world was a $5 greenback, snugly stowed away for the purchase of a new vest which he very much needed.

"Nevertheless, there was no hope for it; he must do without it now, and saying never a word he handed over the money with a sigh.

"Now, Rosa, haven't I reason to bless that young woman for her inordinate liking for candy? Charlie was disenchanted then and there—a girl that could eat her way through a $3 package of sugar was altogether too sweet for him, and altogether too extravagant for a poor man—for she was well aware that he couldn't afford it, but was too selfish or thoughtless to care.

"Charlie didn't visit her again, neither did he die of disappointment, but lived to become a wealthy man, abundantly able to give his second love all the candy she wishes for—so you perceive, Rosa, that a woman must not fancy that there never was, nor never will be another woman in the world so attractive as herself, but she must strive to keep her husband's love if she values it."

"Thank you for telling me this secret. Wilbur shall not be disenchanted if I can help it," said Rosa, "even if he did call me a fool."

So, gaining courage, she tried to banish unpleasant thoughts, and cool her anger by strolling around her friend's beautiful grounds, wondering if he would follow her, or wait until the next day.

Suddenly she saw her husband approaching. He looked as pleasant as if a little bird had sung in his ear. She felt as awkward and nervous as a mouse cornered by a cat; but she smiled, and discreetly remained silent.

"Rosa, forgive me," he said, softly.

Three little words, full of hope and meaning. In the first bitterness of her resentment she had thought that she never could forgive, but womanlike, at the first word of tenderness, the barriers of pride gave away, and she threw herself into his outstretched arms and sobbed out:

"Dear Wilbur, you have too much to forgive. Oh, why did you marry me?"

"Because I loved you, but not half as well as now; let me explain my unpardonable rudeness.

"I had a dearly loved brother, younger than myself, who early developed a genius for painting and drawing in oil but, alas! he was a confirmed consumptive.

"He devoted the failing energies of his own life to the picture that you so unmercifully ridiculed; it is to me a sacred memento, hallowed by a thousand associations; can you blame me if I could not bear to hear it criticised in terms of levity and disgust? I thought you were very heartless, Rosa."

"Oh, why didn't you tell me of this before?" she inquired. "My remarks must have seemed cutting and cruel. My dear fellow, I have a keen perception of the ridiculous, and my risibilities are easily excited, but I sincerely hope that I am not malicious. Will you forgive me, Wilbur, and show that you do, by allowing the picture to remain where you placed it? I dare say that I have dozens of faults, but I hope time will correct them all—perhaps I shall be perfect some day, but I fear it won't be till I have wings."

"Rosa, we must bear and forbear. You must try to bring out my best points; you will doubtless have a trying time of it, but remember what the immortal poet says, and he is authority:

"Nothing lovelier can be found
In woman, than to study household good,
And good works in her husband to promote."

—*J. S. in New York News.*

Cheap but effective.—Miss Goldie Locke—How can I thank you for this magnificent valentine?

Mr. Will Getthere — You can't I didn't send it. These paltry rhymes would ill express the passionate love which I—

"And when the ender calls a little later, Miss Locke is engaged—in both senses.

While you are about it you may as well raise a good animal as a poor one. It costs no more and pays much better than a scrub.

The man who begs for favors always puts his worst foot forward

SOME TIMELY SUGGESTIONS.

A Few Suggestions from Kate Upson Clark are Well Worth Reading.

Do not kiss your friend good-by unless you are very intimate with her. The kiss is too sweet and sacred a token to be bandied lightly about among mere acquaintances. A cordial handshake is enough to indicate your genuine regard. Do not say that you are going until you have made up your mind firmly, irrevocably to go—as though you were making it up to something far more important. Having proposed and having risen to go, let nothing short of an earthquake detain you. If your hostess insists upon going to the door with you—a hospitable attention which is usually unnecessary, and which, under some circumstances, is inadmissible—say all that you have to say before the outside door opens. Then firmly close your lips and walk to your carriage, or your car, as the case may be.

In a well known club for women, one bright member recently proposed, that a reform among the entire sisterhood should be inaugurated.

"Let us begin," she said, cleverly, "by paying attention to what our children say to us, and to trying to answer them accurately; by noticing just what is remarked to us in general society, and by replying to such remarks to the very best of our ability. Women are so apt to be only half attentive to what they consider trifles."

It is indeed worth while to consider that, often, "trifles discover character more than actions of importance." George Eliot somewhere tells us: "It is in those acts called trivialities, that the seeds of joy are forever wasted."

It is sometimes very funny to hear the "linked sweetness, long drawn out," of the good-bys of women; but, until they learn to reform in trifles like these, it will be impossible to convince skeptics in the matter, that women are anything but the inconsequent, ill balanced, silly creatures which, ever since literature began, they have been set down to be.

The dignity of the whole world of women demands a reform.

A Young People's Library.

Young people's societies are multiplying in all parts of the country, says *Youth's Companion*. Most of them are educational in their purpose and influence, and the movement tends to add to the intelligence of the new generation, who are so soon to lead the progress of the age. Young people never before sought such a high order of literature, or demanded so much from their literary teachers as they do to-day.

One of the first questions that usually presents itself to the officers of a Young People's Society, whether it be a Village Improvement Society, a Historical Society, or a religious organization, is how to secure a library. The usual answer is to give an entertainment, and apply the funds to the purpose; an excellent plan, and one that is usually successful.

A plan for the purpose has recently been used by certain societies in Boston and its neighborhood, which has been as popular as it is novel and comprehensive. It is to provide a popular entertainment, as a ballad concert, a concert of stringed instruments, an operrata, a comedy or historical tableaux, and make the gift of a book the price of admission. This with an audience of five hundred people, would found a library of five hundred volumes.

But the excellence of the plan is not confined to the securing of a large number of books; it may provide as well for the character of these literary gifts. For example, let the request be made that each giver bring the book that has been to him most helpful to the experience of life, and the society will have a library of books, that is improving as well as entertaining. Or let the request be made that each one bring one's favorite book, and a very brilliant collection will be the result.

The library will have still greater interest if the name of the donor, and a criticism of the book under the name, give individuality to each of the volumes.

A concert or entertainment in which the price of admission should be each one's favorite story-book would be likely not only to yield a large return, but also to create a revival in profitable and choice reading. What is the most interesting story you ever read? "Joseph?" "Ruth?" "The Argonauts?" "The Trojan Heroes?" "The Boyhood of Buddha?" "Undine?" "Thiodolph?" "King Arthur?" "King Lear?" Longfellow's "Evangeline?" "Paul and Virginia?" Uncle Tom's Cabin?" These names will suggest a multitude of others, and will indicate how interesting and useful the subject may be made.

Among the new entertainments likely to be of service to young people's societies are tableaux that represent the Columbian discovery, or the dramatic events of the life of Columbus. Such tableaux invite a free use of stringed instruments, and the gay music of the South, as guitars and mandolins, and the romantic compositions of Rossini. A very amusing mock tableau may represent Queen Isabella as going to a Jewish pawnbroker with her *duplicate wedding presents*, to secure money for the great expedition.

A splendid and spectacular musical tableau may present the meeting of Columbus and the Castilian monarchs under the pavilion of the field of Santa Fe, the place of the great national thanksgiving for the discovery of America. It was here that the choir of Isabella sang the *Te Deum Laudamus*.

On this occasion, Columbus related the story of his voyage to the court, and presented the Indian captives to Isabella. The scene took place near Barcelona.

Fender and Fire-Place Curtains.

No open fire is safe without a fender, but the handsome ones are expensive and many a housewife suffers the loss of carpet or rug because she cannot buy an expensive fender and does not know how to make a cheap one.

A very fine brass netting, such as is used around bird-cages, sometimes answers admirably for the outside, but it is so pliable, that something heavier must be used for lining; it is sold by the foot at the hardware stores and is not expensive. For the lining there is a coarse galvanized wire netting, finished at both top and bottom with a single wire heavy enough to keep it where it is wanted. This comes in different styles of mesh and in various widths.

Should either wire or netting be bent, they must be stretched upon the floor, the entire length and a heavy weight put here and there to straighten them. They are then ready to be joined together; there is a very fine brass wire suitable for this purpose, which can be put in and out through the meshes as a needle would be used. Great care must be taken to keep the two even and well fastened at both top and bottom; when this is done bend the fender into shape. Twelve inches more than is needed should be bought, allowing six inches on each end to turn; this must be firmly pressed, being careful not to break the wire, so as to form a sort of hinge that will stand firm when the fender is moved.

The workers in hammered brass have great opportunities for making beautiful fenders, but the opaqueness of this material, confines the ruddy glow of the coal or wood behind it.

So many of the modern houses are heated by steam or furnaces, that the fire-place is rather a useless piece of furniture, so to speak, and the decoration of it becomes a matter of considerable importance. They are, or may be very ornamental, and very necessary for keeping out the draught. It is well to make them to match the draperies and furniture covering of the room, if possible, but if a contrast is desired or advisable, they may be of some warm color, such as thick cloth or serge, either of crimson or maroon. A plain goods must be chosen if they are to be decorated either with embroidery or the brush.

A small brass rod is fastened to the mantel; if this chance to be marble, as most of them are, a board, a trifle larger than the shelf must be fitted and and strained or covered with cloth; to this the rod is fastened; small rings are sewed to the top of the curtain at intervals of three or four inches, and these slipped over the rod.

TO MAKE A MAN COMFORTABLE.

There Should Be a Place at Home Dedicated to His Particular Personal Use.

A man wants some one place at home that he call his very own, some portion of the house where his will is law, where no conflict of authority can arise. This is not altogether for the purpose of securing solitude, for his family is usually most welcome there, but the need for it springs from the desire for that sense of proprietorship which is his habit abroad, and from the wish to be able to do precisely as he pleases in at least a corner of his own house. Here should be the comforts that the man devises for himself, the lounging chairs, the desk and library, his smoking materials with license to use them. Here he should be able to feel absolutely at his ease, troubled by no fear of "mussing things," no need to thread his way anxiously through a maze of furniture and various decorative obstructions, trembling lest something should be overturned and broken, and there should be the seat of that admired disorder to which he only has the clue. His books and papers should be left as he leaves them, though to the orderly female eye they may seem to lie in hopeless confusion. His desk may be littered with piles of books, magazines, letters, manuscripts, everything that can possibly find a place there, but if a woman wishes to secure to a man one of his most cherished home comforts, she will let that desk alone.

Atmospheres.

"We are the creatures of condition," remarked a sage, who had estimated life from many stand-points.

Yet, to one's self-hood, are we indebted for that subtle emanation, suggesting strength or weakness, antagonism or genuine heart-kindliness, which seems to permeate the atmosphere with elation or oppresion, in proportion to the acuteness or cultivation of one's natural perceptions.

A lady hostess sends out cards for an "at home." She cordially takes the hand of each guest as they appear with smiling lips and words of pleasantness. What complications those palms present! What she thinks and feels, is concealed with the art of an adept. What they think and feel, is like the hand-writing upon the wall of her comprehension.

It is, perhaps, the most faulty code, which decrees smiles, when the heart is full of sneers and compels congratulations where only envy and bitterness abound; but it is the world's way, and one must not cavit at the creeds of the *creme de la creme*. Suffice it to say, neither the individual nor the assemblage at large, are deceived by assumptions of sincerity; and the sympathy so deftly conveyed, is considered quite as flattering, as the utterance of a bona-fide fact.

"Do in Rome as the Romans do," and always beware of the social bore, who deals only in truisms, which may be another name for malice, which in any form is all the better for being sugar-coated.

The habit of being pleasant, engenders a social serenity, conducive to genuine good-feeling even where it does not exist.

Beware of the Pharisee, ever on the alert for criminations. There is even in the bitterest wrong, some saving clans of suffering, and to no human being has the creator accorded the sovereign right to judge or to condemn a fellow-mortal. Let us rather cultivate the charity which is as the fragrance to the blossom, the lustre to the sun.

S. J. B.

Incubators "that a child can run" are too handy to have in the house. Such easy machines are merely built to run, not hatch.

Tramp—"Your dog, ma'am, has been smelling of me. Will he bite?" Madam—"If he has smelled of you he won't bite. You needn't be alarmed."

Those squealing pigs would make less "chin music" if they had plenty to eat, and a dry, warm nest to lie in

FLOWER GARDEN.

WOMEN AS FLORISTS

A writer in *The Housekeeper*, gives the following valuable advice to women who wish to become florists.

I am asked to give approximate figures as to the cost of starting a florist's establishment which shall include one or more greenhouses. A single greenhouse say 20x50 feet would cost complete, if heated by flues, in the neighborhood of four hundred dollars, the price varying according to location and the consequent difference in the cost of material and labor. I think the estimates given by Peter Henderson who takes the vicinity of New York as a basis from which to figure, are about right; if anything the figures, are a trifle high for ordinary work. He says in his work on Practical Floriculture "Greenhouses when finished and heated by hot water complete, would cost in this vicinity (New York city) about fifteen dollars per running foot, if by steam, thirteen dollars, or by flues nine dollars per running foot, less or more according to the extent—less if joined in blocks of three attached, than when built singly."

These figures in all cases include the entire fittings, benches, ventilators etc. Of course if these buildings are erected on one's own ground, we have no expense for rent. Then comes the stocking of the house with plants; figures on this question must also vary somewhat according to the class of stock desired and the distance from which it has to be transported, but ordinarily a fair estimate for stocking a house of the dimensions given—that is stocking it with plants from which to propagate—would be in the neighborhood of two hundred dollars, for a general line of flowering and foliage plants. As a matter of course there are many plants which can be raised from the seed for spring sales, which would materially lessen the outlay for stock; then too, many cuttings can be taken from a few good stock plants of geraniums, fuchsias and coleus as well as other plants, and the cuttings themselves be grown to give forth others. With coleus it is a simple matter to take three or four lots from the original plant as well as from the cuttings after they become plants, and if but one cutting is taken from the young plants and that the center cutting, all will be saleable. Phlox, Verbenas, Single Petunias, Nasturtiums, Calendulas, Asters are all easily raised from the seed and give a good profit at five cents retail. Double Petunias are best raised from cuttings.

Next in consideration is the coal bill which is usually large enough to make any florist, large or small shudder. It would be impossible to give any accurate figures on this expense, owing to the difference in prices in different localities, the difference in climate, the difference in the construction of the house and in method of heating and the difference in the bump of economy of different people.

If the house is erected and operations begun in the fall of the year, we must be in financial condition to carry our project along until the weather opens in the spring and the sale of plants begin. True, plants may be sold during the winter, and cut flowers as well, but one must be pretty sure of the locality and the likings of its residents to place much dependence on the transient sale of these things during the winter. Then there are the many nights when the temperature falls suddenly in the middle of the night and the owner must arise from a warm bed, or leave the pleasant fireside, and look after the greenhouse fires; and there are the thousand and one little things which must be done at a moment's notice.

These then are among the discouragements; the other side of the question we have already touched upon.

To come to conclusions we may safely estimate that with a thousand dollars capital and plenty of strength, energy and determination, any woman who has a love and a natural aptitude for the work, might safely embark in the work of a florist, provided she does not have to encroach on her capital for a livelihood.

Please do not misunderstand me, reader. I would not have you believe that no one can start in this business with less than a thousand dollars, for many have made a success on considerably less than that; but I would have you understand that such an amount under the circumstances mentioned, would enable you to start nicely and become a full-fledged florist. Less capital and longer time would accomplish the same results. This I do say, that any woman possessing the necessary qualifications as to ability and knowledge, will succeed in nine cases out of ten, where men would fail on whatever the capital might be. The reasons we have already given you. This subject is a broad one and will demand the earnest thought of any one, who wishes to engage in it. Do not jump at conclusions but look the matter over carefully, measuring every step and its probable results before you take it. Some of my readers who desire to embark in this work may be entirely unfitted for it; if on an invoice of your qualifications you find yourself wanting, for goodness sake don't go into the business. There are dozens, yes hundreds, of people in this business to-day who have not the slightest ability for the work and they are only injuring themselves and the rest of the trade by remaining in it. Look to it well that you do not become one of this sort through any mistaken idea of your qualifications.

—Bourbon Belle, the dam of Hanover, is a barren this year.

—Majolica, record 2.15, will be sold at auction.

—Inspector B., the well-known son of Enquirer, dam Colossa, by Colossus, has been leased by Dwyer Bros., to the Kittson Bros., and will join Elkwood in the stud, at Erdenheim, where his grandsire, imp. Leamington, stood so many years before him.

—Crit Davis' mile track at Harrodsburg, Ky., has been regraded and is now faster than ever. There is just enough grade in it to develop muscle. He also has a good half-mile track to break colts and jog on. Davis has a good string of horses, including many promising youngsters,

HORSE NOTES.

—Terra Cotta is training well, and he acts like a 3-year-old.

—It is rumored that A. J. Cassatt will shortly return to the turf.

—Lem Ullman will campaign Chester A., 2.37½, and Charley Clay.

—The New Orleans spring running meeting will open on April 2.

—Leonatus, the mighty son of Longfellow, has gone totally blind.

—Varley & Co.'s Suburban book is full on St. Luke, Fresno and Jubal.

—Clifton's great race for the Green Isle stakes will be run on Monday next, March 24th.

—Rosa Wilkes, record 2.18¼, has foaled a filly by Nutwood, record 2.18¾.

—Senator Stanford, of California, refuses to put a price on Palo Alto, record 2.15¼.

—Jockey Stoval has returned to the East, and he says he will ride for Mr. Tompkins.

—Sunol, record 2.10½, Robert Bonner's purchase, will come East in Charles Marvin's string.

—Entries to the Rochester $10,000 Elower City stakes for 2.30 horses will close on April 1.

—The ten big winning runners of 1889 earned $392,238, againft $71 920 for the ten leading trotters.

—Wellington, the brother to Sunol, record 2.10½, will be trained for fast record this season.

—Annie Eastin, the dam of Golden Rod, 2.21½; Endymion, 2.23¼, and Dolly Davis, 2.29, is dead.

—Jockley Dingley had a narrow escape at Clifton when Gladstone fell with him.

—The br. s. Fontaine, by Mambrino Dudley, heads the list of F. P. Tom's trotting stock, LaCrosse, Wis.

—William E. Weeks has decided to locate this season and train at Dundee Park, near Paterson, N. J.

—The Driving Club of New York will give a spring meeting on June 18 to 21, the week following Island Park.

—The Union Park Trotting Association, of Saginaw, Mich., will hang up a $3000 purse for trotters in the 2.28 class.

—Recently at Guttenberg, Bookmaker Thompson laid Bookmaker Lichstenstein $6000 to $100 on Anomaly.

—Protection, the winner of the Junior Champion stake, is one of the most highly-thought of 3-yeas olds at Latonia.

—W. L. Cassidy & Co., have refused an offer of $15,000 for the 3-year-old bay filly Kitty Cheatham, by Blazes, dam Kate Fisher.

—Joseph J. Burke has received the appointment of presiding judge at Washington Park, Chicago, for the coming season.

—G. M. Boggs, of Nashville, Tenn., bid $25,000 on Alcazar. Uhlein Brothers, of Milwaukee, bid $8.0 advance and took the horse.

—Thomas Kelly, the well-known theatrical manager, has purchased the coach team formerly owned by the late Charles J. Harrah.

—Secretary L. D. Packer, of the National Association of Trotting-Horse Breeders, has decided to postpone the closing of the stakes of the association announced for March 15 to April 1.

—William Gregg has a fine chestnut filly, 2 years old, by Epaulet, out of Effie, and he is about purchasing a full sister to the filly of the same color.

—The Iroquois Hunt Club Stable is a new organization at Lexington, Ky. It has in training one 3-year-old and six 2-year-olds for the coming campaign.

—Hon. C. M. Thomas, of Bourbon county, Ky., has sold Edgeline, the 2-year-old sister of the unbeaten Edgemark, to J. Malcomb Forbes, of Boston, for $6000.

—In France it is intended to spend £80,000 odd in encouraging horse breeding, £56,000 for buying horses and mares for the stud farms, and about £40,000 in veterinary education.

—William Marks, of Mrrks Brothers, has purchased a 100-acre farm above Bryn Mawr. He has two Electioneer stallions and one by Stamboul; also a number of brood-mares. He intends to breed trotters.

—Notwithstanding the fact that Eurus was considered a broken-down horse at Monmouth last summer, Mr. Huggins firmly believes that he will stand the preparation for his engagements this season.

—Trainer Hugguns, who spent the winter on his Texas farm, will come East early in April and take hold of Eurus, whose racing qualities, it will be remembered, were given to him by Mr. Cassatt last fall.

—William H. Humphrey, proprietor of the Madison Avenue Hotel, and once widely known as the owner of the famous chestnut gelding, Judge Fullerton, record 2.18, died of heart failure at New York recently.

—In the premium list of the new South-eastern Trotting Circuit the gap is too wide between the 2.37 and 3-minute classes. It would be well to add a 2.45 class, even at the expense of dropping the 3-minute class.

—Cleora and Independence, the team which William Rockafeller drove to pole in 2.17 at Hartford in 1873, brought only $1485 at auction recently. William Riley paid $900 for Independence, and W. E. Speir got Cleora for $585.

—Proctor Knott's backward position in the betting for the Brooklyn, as compared with his prominence in the Suburban, is due to the general belief that he will not be brought East until the conclusion of the Louisville meeting.

THE CENTRE REPORTER

FRED. KURTZ, EDITOR and PROP'R

TERMS;—One year, $1.50, when paid in advance. Those in arrears subject to previous rms. $2 per year.

Advertisements 20 cents per line for 3 insertions, and 5 cents for each subsequent insertion.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS, MAR. 27

There is no Store

In Bellefonte just like

"THE RACKET."

Goods different. Styles different. Way of doing business different.

It has been a lively business from the start.

My old customers and kind friends at Woodward and Spring Mills can probably tell you the reason

WHY?

G. R. SPIGELMEYER.

LOCAL ITEMS.

——F. P. Duck moves from Spring Mills to Madisonburg.

——Wm. F. Rearick has been appointed postmaster at Farmers Mills.

——This kind of weather makes a man with any religious inclination ,mutter it's dam(p) ugly.

——The Farmers Mutual Fire Insurance Company had their quarterly meeting at hotel Tuesday.

—— Of all the towns in this state, none can boast of cleaner walks in bad weather than Bellefonte.

——Flitting has begun, and the public sales are over. There is much shifting around all over the county.

——At four o'clock on Tuesday evening, Miles Kephart, of Fleming, was married to Mrs. Emma Wakefield. of Bellefonte.

——Cyrus Lose and B. M. Grenninger, of Gregg, have moved to Tyrone. Success to them—they were good citizens here.

——Dr. J. C. Richards, who has practiced medicine in Philipsburg since 1843, died at his residence on Saturday, aged 68 years.

——John H. Musser & Son, will open a new shoe store in one of the Brockerhoff House rooms in Bellefonte. Kline Musser will have charge of it.

——Yony Deininger on Friday moved into his new house south of his former home. He now lives nearer Lewistown than ever before, and surely ought to be satisfied.

——Rev. Samuel Kreider, of Cookport, Pa., gave us a pleasant call. Rev. Kreider left Potters Mills some 15 years ago, since which he has been in the ministry, where he has done faithful service.

——A car load of ice arrived at Bellefonte on Monday, from Canada, for Mr. Brandon, of the Brockerhoff House. The ice is 18 inches thick, and costs about $3.50 per ton delivered at Bellefonte.

——Tuesday was license day for Blair county. Presiding Judge Dean granted 39 out of 44 applicants. There were 28 applicants from the city of Altoona. All were granted, an increase of 4 over last year.

— -Mr. and Mrs. David Sparr recently presented St. John's Reformed church at Boalsburg, with a $90, extra finish, Bailey reflector, and their kindness is very much appreciated by the members of the congregation.

——John H. Musser, of Aaronsburg, and Esq. Duck, of Millheim, were in town on Tuesday. Major Fisher, of Gregg, and S. J. Herring, of Gregg, were also in town same day. Likewise Col. M'Farlane, of Harris, J. G. Bailey and ex-Commissioner Campbell, of Ferguson, and Daniel Brumgard, of Miles.

——The State College has sunk another well, some 150 feet in depth, and now has an unlimited supply of water. The first well gives a plenteous supply, but to provide for any emergency that might arise this second well was put down, and one of the faculty informs us that they evidently struck a subterranean river, and now have an inexhaustible supply of water from a six inch pipe.

——During the past week quite a number of farmers in Huntingdon and adjoining counties have been victimized by lightning rod swindlers. The unsuspecting farmer is required to pay a small sum as the difference between the old and new rods. He is first requested to sign a contract which he ultimately finds to be a negotiable note for about ten times the amonut which he agreed to pay for the exchange of lightining rods. This fraudulent scheme has worked beautifully among farmers and others in the lower end of the county, and has netted its promoters several thousand dollars.

Col. J. L. Spangler Wedded.

On Tuesday evening last guests began early to assemble at the home of Mrs. Lida Holliday, on northeast corner of Diamond, Bellefonte, for the purpose of witnessing the marriage of that lady to Col. Jackson L. Spangler, one of the brightest lawyers at the Bellefonte bar. At 7 o'clock the wedding party marched into the room and took their stand before Rev. W. A. Hauck, of the M. E. church, who performed the ceremony. Miss Ohumacht played the wedding march. The maids of honor were Misses Myra Holliday and Millie Smith.

Refreshments were then served and were choice and bountiful. The presents were numerous and valuable. Gov. and Mrs. Beaver sent a set of solid silver salad forks. General and Mrs. Hastings a French bronze and onyx mantel clock; Miss Tome and Mrs. Bush a candelebra to match; the groom's father a handsome grandfather's clock; the groom to the bride, a gold enameled and a diamond bracelet, and two paid up life insurance policies for $2,000 each. Other presents were numerous and valuable.

The happy couple departed amid showers of rice on the 9 o'clock train for a tour through eastern and southern cities.

A Stringent Fish Law.

It is not generally known that by the act approved May 22, 1889, all kinds of net and seine fishing, or any other appliance for the catching of fish, (which thus includes outlines,) is prohibited under a penalty of $100 or three months imprisonment, or both, with the forfeiture of boats, nets and all appliances. Fish wardens and all other public officers are authorized to destroy nets of all kinds or any other device used, and arrest the parties using them on the spot and any party interfering with such ofcer or resisting arrest will be subject to a fine of $100 or three months in jail, or both. The only permissable or legal way for catching game fish in season is rod, hook and line. One-half the fine goes to the officer. The penalty for catching any game fish out of season is $10 for each fish. This act is stringent enough to stop all piratical fishing, and needs only an energetic and fearless warden or two to do it. In one respect the act is defective in requiring one-half the fine to be paid to the state. It ought to have been given to the county to be applied to the pay of wardens.

Make Your Own Ice.

Below we print directions for making ice on small scale. In view of the ice crop failure it is just in place and if on trial it proves practical would no doubt furnish many blocks of ice where otherwise this useful commodity would not be available. Take a cylindrical vessel and pour three and one third ounces of commercial sulphuric acid and one and three fourth ounces of water into it and then add one ounce of powdered sulphate of soda. In the centre of this mixture place a smaller vessel containing the water to be frozen; then cover the vessel, and if possible revolve the whole with a gentle motion. In a few minutes the water in the smaller vessel will be converted to ice. The same mixture can be used a second or third time for making a block of ice. The operation should, if possible, be performed in a cool place.

A Live Stock Co. Organized.

Several of the prominent men of Sugar and Brush Vallies met at Loganton, Clinton county, on Feb 4, and organized the Rebersburg and Loganton Live Stock Company. This company recently invested a large sum of money in a full blooded Clydesdale stallion, not for the benefit of themselves alone, but for their neighbors also, and the company would respectfully solicit their patronage. At the meeting at Loganton of the stockholders, the following officers were elected: President, Kline Heckman; Secretary, James J. Gramley; Treasurer, Samuel Illyan; Directors, D, D. Royer, A. J. Gramley, of Rebersburg, and J. B. Barner, E. Schwenk, A. D. Kleckner, of Loganton; groomsman, Jacob Gephart, of Rebersburg.

Huntingdon again Refused.

For three years Huntingdon County has been without any licensed liquor places becaues the associate judges overruled the action of President Judge Furst and declined to allow license to be granted. The same thing has been done again this year, but Judge Furst now declares his purpose to grant licenses regardless of his associates. The excuse for this is that liquor is even more freely used in the county without license than it was with. The difference between the judges will be pretty certain to get the whole matter before the Supreme Court.

World's Fair Postponed Until 1893.

The World's Fair to be held in Chicago in 1892 is to be postponed until 1893. In the House Mr. Chandler offered an amendment, to be considered as pending providing for the dedication of the buildings of the World's fair, with appropriate ceremonies, October 12, 1892, and further providing that the exposition shall be opened to visitors not later than the 1st of May, 1893, and close not later than Oct. 30, 1893. He said that this postponement was not asked by Chicago. After a short debate the amendment was agreed to.

Local Briefs

——Ask at your store for Calla Lily flour—it is No. 1.

——W. F. Campbell made a trip to Reynoldsville, Monday.

——Ask your store keeper for Calla Lily flour, and get a No 1 article.

——There are some fellows out of jail who should be in jail, sure.

——Had some heavy rains last week, and roads were amazingly bad.

—— Monday was fine; Tuesday, according to rule, ugly, with rain in the afternoon.

——The *Herald*, is a new 4-page paper recently started at Milroy. Hoover & Aiken are the publishers.

——C. O. Mallory, Mrs. Joseph Gramley, and Mrs. George Brumgard, are among the Rebersburg sick list.

——Simon Loeb's new clothing store opposite the Conrad house, is the place for bargains in men and boys' suits.

——Letters testamentary to estate of Mary Royer, dec'd., late of Potter township, have been granted Geo. W. Spangler, adm'r.

——The elegant new shoe store, of Mr Gillam, in the Crider Block, Bellefonte should be visited to see his stock and variety of boots and shoes for all ages and sexes.

——An old subscriber to the REPORTER securing a new name, and each paying one year in advance, both will get the Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph one year as a premium.

——Now is your time to get a cheap overcoat, and Lewins has 'em cheap good, warm, lasting goods. Give the Philad. Branch a call and see for yourself and save $5 to boot.

— Linden Hall is to have another store. "The merrier the more." That may not be exactly as the quotation should run, but it rhymes that way, anyhow.

——If you wish to have a good over coat, $4 to $8 less than can be bought elsewhere, then go to Samuel Lewins he has them and warrants them. He sell nothing that has cheat about it.

——Bruce Lingle left on Tuesday evening for his home near Cherokee, Iowa, after a visit to his mother near this place. Bruce is engaged in farming there, and lef this place several years ago for that land.

— In spite of all competition Lewin continues to take the lead in ready made clothing, low prices as well as quality of goods. He gets ahead of all, sells more than all, pleases all, and fits and suits all.

——There are two lincensed bars within a mile in this vicinity—the Old Fort hotel having been granted license by Judge Furst last week. Both bars have been admirably conducted in the past and experienced no difficulty in securing license.

——Mingle's shoe store in the Brockerhoff house block has every idea in the line of boots and shoes, whether of rubber, leather or cloth, and he sells at bottom prices, so that none pay more than the goods are worth. He warrants all he sells.

——Rev. Vought, late pastor of the Evangelical church, of this place, having severed his connection with that denomination, and joined the Methodists, has returned from the M. E. conference at Carlisle, and was licensed to preach, his first charge being at Ramey.

——Whatt he Philad. Branch does not have in the line of ready-made clothing is not worthhaving. The spring stock now on the counters is immense and goes ahead of anything you ever saw Lewins is King for low prices.

——The Georges Valley Lutheran Sunday school on the 16th, elected the following officers for the ensuing year, Supt., J. P. Heckman, H. M. Cain; Sec., C. J. Finkle; Libr's., Misses Lydia Zerby; Annie Ripka; Treas., Samuel Harter; Pres., Wm. Ripka; organist, Miss Minnie E. Coldren.

——Lewins now has his counters stocked with the best lot of ready-made clothing yet brought to Centre county and at the most astonishing low prices. Lewins always leads—he never follows. You never heard a customer complain of any article of clothing purchased of honest Sam Lewins.

——Ex Governor Andrew G. Curtin has for some time back been confined at the Arlington Hotel, Washington, D. C., because of feeble health. The old "War Governor," even at his advanced age, seems reluctant to entirely forsake the ground on which many years of his active life was spent and where he fought and won many hard earned battles for his nation and people.—*News.*

---Alfred Davis, who was arrested on suspicion of being implicated in the robbery of Buddinger's store at Snow Shoe, was given a hearing Friday last at Bellefonte. About a half dozen witnesses were called and evidence against him was rather damaging, for the robbery of a recent date, while it was conclusively proven that he was one of a party that broke into and robbed the same store in November last. Two revolvers that were stolen at that time were found in the garret of his home and a large box of men's caps were also found there. After hearing all the evidence it was decided to hold him for trial at the next term of court or release him on $1,000 bail; not being able to give bail he was sent back to jail.

Conference Appointments.

The twenty second annual session of the Central Pennsylvania Methodist Conference adjourned at Carlisle on Tuesday, after the appointments were read by Bishop Foster. We give below the appointments for this, the Altoona district:

ALTOONA DISTRICT.

B. B. Hamlin, Presiding Elder.
Allegheny, L. L. Logan, supply.
Altoona, Chestnut avenue, A. R. Miller; Eighth avenue, H. R. Bender; Fifth avenue, R. H. Colburn; First church, D. S, Monroe; Simpson, R. E. Wilson, Altoona circuit, L. F. Smith.
Bellefonte, W. A. Hauck.
Bellwood, J. E, Stein.
Birmingham, William Brill.
Clearfield, G. D Pennepacker.
Coalport, Jacob Truax. supply.
Curwensville, G. T. Gray.
Duncansville, H. N Mianich.
Glen Hope, Bruce Hughes.
Half Moon, A. R. Wharton.
Hastings, to be supplied.
Hollidaysburg, E. T. Swartz.
Houtzdale, W. F. D. Noble.
Howard, G. E. King.
Irvona, George Trach.
Lumber City, A. C. Biddle.
Martinsburg and Woodbury, A. W. Guyer.
Milesburg and Unionville, G. W. Bouse.
Morrisdale, W. H. Lingenfelter, supply.
New Washington, N. B. Smith,
Osceola, M. C. Piper.
Penns Valley, Owen Hicks.
Philipsburg, J. H. McGarrah.
Pine Grove, A. L. Miller.
Pleasant Gap, G. P. Sarvis, supply.
Port Matilda, J. C. Young.
Ramey, S. F. Vought.
Roaring Springs, F. M. Welsh.
Shawsville, F. W. Leidy.
Snow Shoe, W. W. Cadle, supply.
Tyrone, G. Leidy.
Wallaceton, E. W. Wonner.
Warriors Mark, J. W. Ely.
West Clearfield, E. H, Witman.
Williamsburg, Elisha Shoemaker.
Woodland and Bradford, J. F. Anderson.

Supernumerary and superannuated preachers, John A. Woodcock, George B. Ague, George Guyer, N. W. Colburn, T. A. Elliott, J. H. McCord, W. H. Norcross.

A List of Marriage Licenses Granted.

Ezra H. Auman, Coburn, and Miss Emma L Stover, Fiedler.

Wm. E. Hockman, Dubois, Clearfield Co., and Miss Nancy J. Coble, Housersville.

A. Rankin, Karthaus, and Mrs. Sarah E. Meyers, Howard.

Augustus G. Paine, jr New York city and Miss Maud Eustis Potts, Bellefonte.

Thos. D. Gray, and Miss Annie Bowersox, both of Fairbrook, Centre Co.

Charles W. Walizer and Jennie E. Clap, both of Millheim.

Wm. Pritchard, Philipsburg and Miss Bessie K. Sowers, State College.

John Garbrick and Miss Emma Sprankle both of Bellefonte.

Harvy E. Hoover, Coburn and Miss Emma M. Orndorf of Woodward.

Wm. M. Owens, Axeman and Miss Cora E. Roan.

J. W. Pletcher, Pittsburg and Miss Mary C. Wallace, Johnstown.

Fire at Bellefonte.

A fire was discovered in the large frame dwelling house on Bishop street, owned by V. Bauer, jr, at about half past 8 on Sunday evening. The fire is supposed to have started from a flue. There was a double roof on the house and the fire broke out between these two roofs. The building was old, very combustible and burnt rapidly. The inside of the house is completely wrecked. The lower part is not badly burned, but is damaged by water. Two families occupied the house—V. Bauer and Ollie Miller. A family had just moved out of the west side a few days before, Mr. Bauer lost the most of his furniture, but Mr. Miller succeeded in saving some of his. The loss on building and furniture to V. Bauer, jr., is $3 000. There is $2,100 insurance, $1,800 on the house and $300 on the furniture. The loss on Miller's furniture is complete, as he had no insurance.

A Railroad to be Extended.

The Bellefonte and Buffalo Run Railroad Company will shortly commence to extend its tracks from near State College, where it now ends, into Stone Valley, Huntingdon county, a distance of about twelve miles. This extension will open up one of the richest agricultural and mineral sections of Central Pennsylvania, the valley being dotted with the ruins of furnaces that were in operation seventy-five years ago and were killed by the lack of transportation facilities. The new road is an improvement that is greatly needed.

Facts for all.

In spite of all competition the Philad. Branch clothing store, remains headquarters for actual bargains in ready made clothing, for men and boys. Lewins introduced cheap clothing in Centre county, and has kept it at that all the time; he kept honest goods, no trash, and, as a rule, always sold from 25 to 30 per cent below any other clothing store in this part of the state.

——Teams wanted to haul lumber. —Jas. Luther, Centre Hall.

WM. WOLF & SON.

Continue the cut prices on the greater amount of stock on hand.

It will be to your interest to visit their store and see for yourselves how great these reductions are.

Great Reduction in Furniture!

8-Pieced Ash Chamber Suits, at $24. Solid Oak Suits, 8 pieces, $27. Solid Walnut, 3 pieces, $35, Solid Cherry, 8 pieces, $38. Parlor Suits all prices. Chairs and Bedsteads, all prices. Bureaus, Washstands, Hall Racks, Side Boards, Ward Robes, a large line, which I am selling very low. Lounges, and Couches, Extension and other tables,

Call and see my stock and learn my prices and be convinced that for the same quality of goods I cannot be under sold.

UNDERTAKING.

In all its branches. Having years of experience, and all the latest and most improved methods of caring for the dead and being a practical embalmer will guarantee satisfaction.

J. W. McCormick.

BOROUGH ORDINANCE

THE FOLLOWING ORDINANCE has been passed by the Town Council, and signed by the Chief Burgess:

AN ORDINANCE

Establishing a street line of Penna. Avenue and Hoffer Street.

Be it ordained by the Town Council of the Borough of Centre Hall, That Penn Avenue be straightened so as to conform with Linn's Plot of Centre Hall Station. The lines of said Avenue as it now exists to be changed as follows: Beginning at the Diamond or Church Street south to Linn line of said Avenue same degree, and continue on said Linn's line to Southern line of Borough. The lines of said Avenue to run parallel with each other 60 feet apart for turnpike road and 85 feet apart as house or building line, leaving 12½ feet on each side for yard and side walk between turnpike road and buildings. That said Avenue North of the Diamond or Church Street to remain as ordained by Town Council, Dec. 30, A. D., 1885.

Be it further ordained that the lines on Hoffer Street shall run parallel with each other 60 feet apart and parallel with Penn Avenue, beginning on Church Street thence South same degree as Penn Avenue to Allison Street or Railroad,

Approved March 22, A. D., 1890.

JAS. W. COLDREN, President. G. W. BUSHMAN, Chief Burgess.

D. K. GEISS, Secretary.

Forepaugh's Show Coming.

It is definitely settled that the big Forepaugh Show will soon exhibit at Bellefonte, and as some changes have taken place in the great enterprise since its last visit to this neighborhood, we clip the following from the Philadelphia *Press*:—

"The Forepaugh show enters in the season of 1890 in better from than even that great institution ever before opened a season in all the twenty-seven consecutive years it has been the leader of American shows. In 1864 Mr. Adam Forepaugh organized his show, and from that time to the opening of this season, its founder conducted and annually enlarged the enterprise, until now it stands the oldest, richest, greatest and grandest amusement that ever remained for more than a quarter of a hundred years under one man's name and management. It is the only show in the history of circuses that has ever remained the same and operated under the same title for that length of time. It never changed its name; it never was owned by a company, a trust, or a firm. It always has been and always will be managed by a Forepaugh, and now that its founder is no longer its guide, it will be perpetuated under the proprietorship of Jas. E. Cooper with Adam Forepaugh, Jr., and John A. Forepaugh as managers and conducted on the same high moral plan and great system that it has always been from the beginning. Young Adam Forepaugh had been associate manager with his illustrious father for many years. This year the new management have much enlarged the great Wild West. They introduce the great features known as "Custer's Battle" and "Sheridan's Ride," the two greatest spectacular productions of age. They give the greatest hippodrome exhibition ever seen, and the greatest circus and menagerie exhibits this country. It is difficult for the uninitiated to conceive how the present management gives a bigger show than the orignal Forepaugh show had been for years past, but they do it and do it well.

Words of Advice

To those who require a stimulant. There are many to whom we could recommend you. We think there are just as many honest Liquor dealers as there are dealers in any other class of merchandize, and again we believe that there are many who sell whiskey or any other commodity, who are not reliable We have noticed that our best physicians and superintendents of hospitals have by their testimonials highly recommended Klein's Silver Age Rye, therefore we say his is the place to which we would advise every one to go. He sells six year old Guckenheimer, Finch, Gibson or Overholt for $1 per full quart or six quarts for $5. Wines, Brandies and Gins, cheap as the cheapest. Send for complete catalogue and price list to

MAX KLEIN,
82 Federal st.
Allegheny, Pa

——Lewins can sell you a late style suit or take your measure and make it to order on short notice, and at a saving to you of from $3 to $8. Try him on this.

—— Musical College.—A school of music beginning Monday, April 28. For circular address F. C. Moyer, Freeburg Pa. 27feb01

PUBLIC SALE.—WILL BE SOLD AT RESIDence of the undersigned, 2 miles west of Tusseyville on Friday Mar. 28, 1890, the following property: 6 horses, bay mare 8 years old, black horse, 5 years old, bay mare, 4 years old, 2 2-year old colts, yearling colt, 4 milch cows, three will be fresh by time of sale, 4 head of young, cattle, breeding sow, 6 shoats, Hench cultivator, Centre Hall Complanter, corn scraper, fanning mill, Osborne binder, Osborne mower, good as new, Hoosier, grain drill good as new, hay fork, 120 ft. of rope and pulleys, 2 2-horse wagons, 1 as good as new, set hay ladders, one good buggy, 2 Oliver chilled plows, 2 harrows, sleigh, cutting box, hay rake, 2 sets of tug harness, set cruppers collars, bridles, lines, 2 set tugets set single harness and net, lot of single and double trees spreads and chains, cow chains, rakes, forks and other articles. Also 12 bu seed corn, lot of corn fodder, 35 acres of grain in ground, no share to given. Sale begins at 1 o'clock. GEO. BITNER

10c Write your office address FOR name and post plainly on a pos. 1C al card and send to the only legitimate sporting and Sensational paper in the country and receive asample copy free. Agents can make big pay and News Agents can sell this paper freely, openly and above board. Order through News Co. only. Returnable if not sold. THE NEW YORK ILLUSTRATED NEWS, No. 252 Broadway, New York

ADMINISTRATORS NOTICE.—LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of Mary Royer, dec'd. of Potter twp., having been lawfully granted to the undersigned he would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement. GEO. W. SPANGLER, Adm'r.
27mar94 Tusseyville.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS of administration upon the estate of George Silver, of Potter twp., dec'd, having been lawfully granted to the undersigned he would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.
M. L. RISHEL,
6feb94 Administrator, Farmers Mills.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS of administration upon the estate of Rebecca Weaver, dec'd, of Greggtwp., having been lawfully granted to the undersigned he would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate to make immediate payment and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement. M. L. RISHEL, Adm'r.
6mar94 Farmers Mills.

LEGAL NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that the account of Constans Curtin, Committe of Samuel Halderman, (a lunatic), now deceased, has been filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Centre County, and that unless exceptions thereto be filed on or before Tuesday, the 29th day of April, 1890, the same will be confirmed. L. A. SCHAEFFER,
Bellefonte, March 26, 1890. Prothonotary.
27mar4t

Notice.

Lee and Arney wish to inform the public that they are now ready to contract for all kinds of Painting, Graining, Paper Hanging, Oil Finishing, etc. Prices reasonable, and satisfaction guaranteed. LEE & ARNEY,
Centre Hall,

SPRING TERM.

Prof. H. C. Rothrock, principal of the Centre Hall schools, will oped a select school at this place, commencing on Monday, April 14, and continue ten weeks. Special classes will be formed for those preparing to teach. Rates reasonable.

ST. ELMO HOTEL.

No 317 & 319 *Arch Street*, Philadelphia Reduced rates to $2.00 per day. The traveling public will still find at this hotel the same liberal provision for their comfort. It is located in the immediate centres of business and places of amusement and different railroad depots as well as all parts of the city, are easily accesibe by Street Cars constantly passing the doors. It offers special inducem to those visitingthecity for business pleasure.
Your patronage respectfuly solicited
JOS M. FEGER. Propr tor

DRUNKENNESS—LIQUOR HABIT—In all the World there is but One Cure, Dr, Haines' Golden Specific.

It can be given in a cup of tea or coffee, without the knowledge of the person taking it, effecting a speedy and permanent cure, whether the patient is a moderate drinker or an alcoholic wreck. Thousands of drunkards have been cured who have taken the Golden Specific in their coffee without their knowledge, and today think they quit drinking of their own free will. No harmful effect results from its administration. Cures guaranteed. Send for circular and full particulars. Address in confidence, GOLDEN SPECIFIC CO., 185 Race St., Cincinnati, O. oct9y